The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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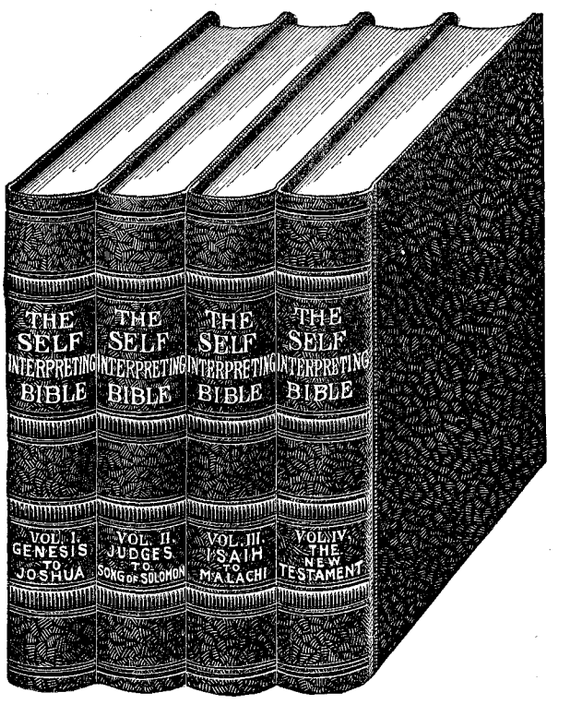
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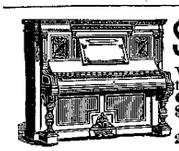

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CASE AGAINST ANNEXATION.

LAST week we reproduced Mr. Thurston's argument for the annexation of Hawaii. The case against it is ably championed in *The Forum* (December) by two well-known men, James Bryce, M.P., the author of "The American Commonwealth," and Daniel Agnew, chief justice, from 1873 to 1878, of the supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bryce writes in response to request, as he is careful to state, and assures us that he writes from an American point of view, as the annexation of either Cuba or Hawaii is a matter of no political moment whatever to Great Britain.

The first argument in favor of annexation taken up by Mr. Bryce is that it would strengthen America's strategic position. In reply, he calls attention to the strength of our present position. Of the great powers of the world Russia and the United States are the only ones that have no insular territories to defend, and consequently the only ones no part of whose territory can be cut off from them by a naval enemy. He continues:

" . . . Cuba and Hawaii, in the hands of the United States, would be liable, at the outbreak of a war, to be seized by the fleet of any enemy stronger at sea, and the only way to prevent this would be for the United States to maintain a fleet in the Pacific and another in the Gulf of Mexico powerful enough to defend both islands. Now, of course, the United States can, if she likes, build and maintain a navy adequate for this purpose. But is it worth her while to do so? Why should she spend the hundreds of millions of dollars that would be needed? Of all the great powers of the world, she is the one least likely to be attacked; not only because she has few occasions for quarreling with other states, but also because no other state has anything to win by fighting her. There is not a power in the world which would not lose more than it could possibly gain by a war with America; so that the only circumstance that can be imagined as likely to induce a war is great exasperation of feeling arising from overbearing conduct, or injurious language proceeding from one or other party to the dispute. The conclusion follows that, unless the United States desired to undertake some war of aggression—also an improbable hypothesis—she has no occasion for a navy equal in numbers and armament to the navies of the greatest European powers. In other words, a great navy would be to her a luxury, and a very costly luxury."

The next argument noted by Mr. Bryce is that Hawaii and Cuba (for his article is leveled at the annexation of either country) would be desirable places for Americans to migrate to and settle in. But he asserts that this is far from being the case. The climates are much too hot to admit of outdoor physical labor by Anglo-Saxons, and in Hawaii he doubts if there is space left for more settlers of the trading and professional classes.

But Mr. Bryce lays chief stress on this question: "Supposing either Cuba or Hawaii, or both of them, to be annexed to the United States, how are they to be governed?" He recalls to mind the quality of the population (see LITERARY DIGEST of last week), in Hawaii and the fact that only 6,700 out of a total of 109,000 belong to three educated European stocks capable of self-government. He recalls the failure about thirty years ago of Great Britain's effort to maintain representative government in Jamaica. Then he proceeds to ask a few more questions:

"Would it then be possible to make Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands Territories instead of States? This plan would avoid the mischief of allowing them to send Senators and Representatives to Washington, but would be open to the other objections just discussed; for the population would be as ill-fitted to govern themselves through a territorial as through a state legislature. The provisions of the Constitution which secure equal rights to citizens irrespective of race and color are no less applicable to Territories than to States. It is, moreover, to be noted that the status of a Territory has heretofore been deemed a transitory and provisional one, intended to lead up in due time, when the region becomes more densely populated by competent citizens, to the higher status of statehood. Here, however, there is no reason to think that in sixty or eighty years either of these islands will be conspicuously fitter to be turned into a State than it is to-day. Of Cuba I have spoken already. Any one who regards merely the area of the Hawaiian group might think them capable of supporting a much larger population. But the interior and much of the west coast of Hawaii—which is by far the largest island—being lofty, rainless, and stony, are practically desert, and will remain so; and large parts of the other isles are too rough and mountainous to be susceptible of tillage. Besides, any additional agricultural population must be a population of Asiatic or Polynesian race, since men of Teutonic stock can not do field labor under so hot a sun."

Since neither state nor territorial government would answer, some form of government resembling the despotic form in England's tropical crown colonies, such as Ceylon, Singapore, Fiji, would have to be invented, and even then our lack of a body of trained officials for service abroad and of a properly organized Colonial office such as England has would present the greatest difficulties in operating such a government:

"The fact is that American institutions are quite unsuited to the government of dependencies. Those institutions are pervaded all through by the principles of equality and the habits of self-government. They do not adapt themselves to countries where population consists of elements utterly unequal and dissimilar, as is the case in Hawaii, nor to cases where the American ele-

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ment ought not to be expected to forego its right to self-government, but where, nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants, whether negroes or Asiatics, ought not to be trusted to govern even themselves, much less their white neighbors."

Reference is made to the constant troubles which European nations almost without exception have had with unprofitable colonies, even Britain's possession of India not being to her a source of strength, and the immense regions in tropical Africa being of no profit.

Judge Agnew's article is entitled "Unconstitutionality of the Hawaiian Treaty," but he extends his comments to other than the constitutional phase. The judge condemned President Harrison's treaty, and he condemns the treaty now before the Senate as not only unconstitutional, but as unwise and dangerous as well. He writes:

"There is no express power in the Constitution to acquire and incorporate a foreign territory and people into the Union. Precedents are cited to justify the annexation of Hawaii. Precedent does not amend the Constitution. Amendment requires a vote of two thirds of Congress and of three fourths of the States. Consent of the Senate alone is not enough. Precedent belongs to the *leges non scriptas;* it has no force except by usage and consent, and must be precisely in point. There is no precedent to justify the admission by treaty of Hawaii. The purchases of Louisiana, Florida, and Alaska are cited; but these are not in point. A purchase unauthorized by the Constitution can be justified only by an overruling necessity for the national safety. To warrant the exercise of a power not found in the Constitution, the necessity must be clear and imperative. Without this it is a violation of the oath of office. The life of the Constitution is as sacred to the people as natural life is to the individual."

Judge Agnew then enters upon an interesting historical sketch of the circumstances attending the acquisition of Louisiana, of Florida, and of Alaska, his object being to show that, in the first case, there was "an overruling and overwhelming necessity" confronting the Government, in order to open up the Mississippi and preserve Kentucky and other districts to the Union; in the second case there was "an imperative necessity," in order to break up a nest of bandits, whites and Indians, and free the United States from a neighbor whose hostility kept us in constant alarm; that, in the third case, the purchase was "absolutely necessary to present a barrier to British schemes and British claims" in connection with our Pacific territory. None of these purchases, the judge holds, constitutes a precedent for the annexation of Hawaii:

"Not a single benefit to be derived from its incorporation into the Union is an absolute or vital necessity. All its advantages are simply commercial; and they do not justify a power to purchase not found in the Constitution. Every well-read lawyer knows that the Constitution of the United States is an instrument of expressly granted powers; and a power not found stated in it, or which can not be justly implied from the expressly granted powers, is expressly reserved to the people or the States, and expressly withheld from the United States by the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution. The power to purchase or to annex foreign territory and a foreign people is not only not granted, but, being within the express exceptions of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, can not be implied. Implication is within the well-known rule of interpretation relating to all written instruments: '*Expressio unius est exclusio alterius. Expressum facit cessare tacitum.*'"

Reference is then made to Texas, which was acquired, however, not by treaty, but by act of Congress, the Lower House, of course, participating; but, even so, "the act was really unconstitutional, there being no power granted in the Constitution to acquire foreign territory." A treaty would have been even more flagrantly unconstitutional, as it originates with one man, the President, and comes from no act or imprimatur of the people. "Is the nation to be at the will of a single man, influenced by whatever motives of ambition, power, or wealth may happen to enter his single mind?"

As for Hawaii, "the fact is that the whites seized and dissolved the native government by force and held it by force of arms." The judge earnestly continues:

"What has taken place? The President of a great republic, nurtured in religion, marked for intelligence, refinement, love of justice, and high civilization—the chief officer of such a nation clasps hands with the despoilers of an innocent people, robbed of their government, their property, and their country. He agrees to accept, at the hands of these despoilers, the fruits of insurrection and of base ingratitude toward a confiding people. By his personal act he makes the American people, who love justice and right, accessories after the fact to a great wrong. This is no fancy flight, no romantic tale, but a simple story of truth, a recital of wrongs known to the world. . . . . .

"What interest has the mass of the people in this treaty? None whatever. Let it be confirmed, and a precedent will be established having no limit to danger. Folly may seize San Domingo, Avarice covet Cuba, and Greed grasp the islands of the Caribbean Sea. Variant interests will create controversies and constant struggles, ending in disunion. The Union, stretched and distended, will fall to pieces of its own weight and weakness, a prey to discord and foul ambition."

Speaker Reed's attitude toward annexation has been a subject of some speculation. If the annexation be brought about by treaty, the House, of course, will not be called on to act. If, however, the program of the annexationists be changed, as seems not improbable, and the annexation be sought, as in the case of Texas, by an act of Congress, the cooperation of the Lower House will, of course, be required, and Mr. Reed's views on the subject are likely to have much influence over the result. During a recent conversation with the editor of *The Illustrated American* (New York), Mr. Reed, in commenting on the subject of expanding our domain, remarked: "Empire can wait." At the editor's request, he has contributed to that journal (December 4) an article on that subject. He makes no direct reference to Cuba or Hawaii, but the following passages are thought to indicate pretty clearly his opinion in favor of "going slow" in both cases:

"All history is against the perpetuity of nations. Yet there are modern forces which seem to be at work to give greater prolongation to the life of empires.

"It may be a superficial view of history, but there seems to be but one source of destruction, and that is the failure of each section of a great country to keep abreast of the others, to think the same thoughts, and to promote always the common interest.

"With such a union the outside hordes might storm in vain. I have already pointed out the great Roman roads, as binding together the country. Modern science and improvements have added wonderfully to the means of intercommunication, and modern wealth, even in its limited diffusion, has made the stirring about of the people among themselves, both frequent and permanent. Frequent intercourse between different regions and the scattering of citizens of one State among all the other States tends to similarity and nurtures mutual understanding.

"To think the same things of the republic is a bond of union to-day of even more importance than in the days of Cicero. . . . .

"Judging from the teachings of history, the great aim of a nation should be to use all the appliances for advancing knowledge, to assimulate its peoples to a common standard.

"To that end we must not hasten.

"Not every opportunity for aggrandizement should be seized. Too much food may mean indigestion, and we are sure not to be hungered while the middle of our empire, perhaps in the future the richest part of it, lies undeveloped. Until that region reaches its growth we are governed and to be governed by a minority.

"This will be a heavy strain on our institutions; for unless this power in the Senate, given for the future, is used very sparingly in the present, there will be a sense of injustice which will be very bad for the republic.

"There is no need of hurry. As we grow, we will spread fast enough. Our strength grows with our years. Men who are but of yesterday, and will never see to-morrow, must seize time by the forelock. But those empires which hope for eternity can wait."

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S message to the Senate and House of Representatives (delivered Monday, December 6) contains nearly six thousand words and relates to twenty different subjects. More than one half of the message relates to two topics, the currency and Cuba, the latter receiving three times as much space as the former.

The President considers the tariff question as "settled by the extra session of Congress," and therefore bestows upon it but a few lines, saying of the Dingley bill that "while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom."

The currency question receives first attention *in extenso*. He defines the evil to be remedied as "the great cost to the Government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money; that is keeping all of them at par with gold." The Government is "pledged to maintain gold redemption," but "the only means by which the Government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing," as was done under the preceding Administration. Of the proceeds of the recent bond sales, President McKinley says: "While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds was used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve." How then can the gold reserve be replenished except by borrowing? The President replies:

"I earnestly recommend, as soon as the receipts of the Government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold, and gets it from the Government, he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. . . . . .

Referring to the plan submitted by Secretary Gage, the President indorses it in part, as follows:

"I concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one half of 1 per cent. per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks of a minimum capital stock of $25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

"I recommend that the issue of national bank-notes be restricted to the denomination of $10 and upward. If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of Congress, then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem their notes in gold."

In approaching the subject of Cuba, the President begins with a historical *résumé* to show that "for no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain in the Western Continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States." Coming down to recent events, he declares that "the civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans." Further observations of the same sort are made as follows:

"The cruel policy of concentration was initiated February 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste and their dwellings destroyed. This policy the late cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination.

"Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this Government."

The instructions given to Minister Woodford are thus summarized:

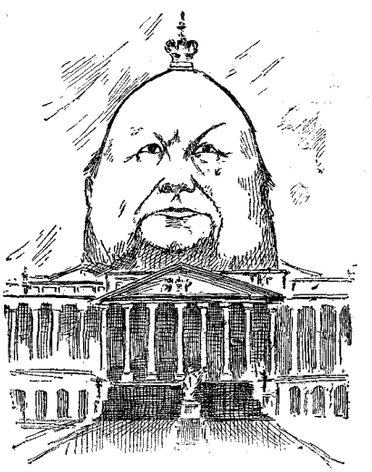
"The instructions given to our new Minister to Spain before his departure for his post, directed him to impress upon that Government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. It is stated that at this juncture our Government was constrained seriously to inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain, of her own volition, moved by her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result."

The President repels the charge, implied in Spain's reply, that we have failed to observe with due diligence our international obligations, pointing out as "a sufficient answer" the fact that we have "successfully prevented the departure of a single expedition or armed vessel from our shores." He then takes up the possible lines of action to be pursued by the United States, namely, recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, and neutral intervention in behalf of a compromise. Of the first, he says: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor." He quotes at some length President Grant's message in 1897 against recognition of Cuban belligerency or independence, and then calls attention to the practical result of a recognition of Cuban belligerency as certain to "weigh heavily in favor of Spain herself." As for intervention upon humanitarian grounds, he asks, "should such a step be now taken, when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba?" And he adds:

"It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations, and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things, to which she stands irrevocably committed. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentration."

Other subjects of special interest just now, treated in the message, are the Bimetallic Commission, Hawaii, international arbitration, the Bering Sea controversy, Alaska, Indian Territory, national quarantine, the sale of the Pacific railways, and civil-service reform. The tone of the message on most of these subjects can be learned from the following utterances of the press:

Silence on Pensions Noteworthy.—"One of the most noteworthy things about the President's message is a thing which is not in it. The long document contains no allusion whatever to



CONGRESS IS IN SESSION.
—*The Times, Washington.*

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the subject of pensions. This omission would attract remark in the case of any President. It becomes the more striking when one recalls that Mr. McKinley was himself a soldier in the Union army, and has always been a strong advocate of a generous policy regarding pensions. It is rendered still more important by the fact that in his message to Congress at the opening of the extra session last March the President urged that 'ample revenues must be supplied, not only for the ordinary expenses of the Government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions,' etc. It is a great change from such an attitude in March to the entire ignoring of the whole pension question in December, especially when the failure to recommend a liberal policy now is accompanied by a protest against an increase of the expenses of the Government, and a suggestion that 'these expenses will, in my judgment, admit of a decrease in many branches of the Government without injury to the public service.'"—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

"It is to the credit of the President that he puts aside pension recommendations. Soldier that he is, he can not but feel a soldier's shame over the pension abuses. The most eloquent passage in his message is this praiseworthy and significant omission."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

Reception in the Senate and House.—"So far as reported, Mark Hanna appears to be the only Senator who accepts the message as a complete and statesmanlike document, warranting only praise. His colleague, Senator Foraker, criticizes it on Cuba; Senator Allison, of Iowa, on finance, and so on. Senator Teller says the message does not give satisfaction to any great number of people of any party. Represensative Walker, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, criticizes the message with a great deal of pungency, especially as to the financial policies it proposes. There are half a dozen live Presidential aspirants in Congress of his own party, and they will unite to weaken and discredit President McKinley at the outset of his Administration. It doesn't look as if it would necessitate very hard work to do this."—*The Post* (*Dem.*), *Pittsburg*.

"It is noteworthy that sentiment in the House of Representatives at Washington seems to be strongly in favor of supporting the Administration in its general policies affecting the public questions of chief importance to-day. The President's message has been well received by Congress, as is evident from the statements of different members of that body during the past few days. The general opinion of members of the House seems to be that the message is an able document, and that it takes a wise and patriotic stand on most of the important public issues now before the country."—*The Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *Boston*.

The Most Important Topic of the Message.—"The most important matter in the message is the proposed annexation of Hawaii. The President advises it, Congress is for it, the people evidently approve of it, and the annexation will be a fact within a few months. This is the most important addition of territory since the Mexican cession of 1848 and in one respect the most important in the history of the Government, since it is the only inhabited territory detached from the United States that has ever been annexed. It will bring up new problems of government, new race questions, and possibly prove a beginning in an American colonial policy, in which Cuba and Canada and other parts of the earth may become interested. It necessitates an increased navy and possibly an increased army. The President puts the arguments strongly in behalf of the annexation of Hawaii, and every American should read them with care. This is far and away the most important matter in the message."—*The Capital* (*Rep.*), *Topeka*.

Retrenchment Should Begin in the Departments.—"In the concluding sentence of his message, the President advised Congress to decrease appropriations rather than increase them. . . . This is admirable advice. Nobody can question its soundness. Yet we find that the total of appropriations recommended by the several departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the fiscal year for which the present session is to provide, amounts to $504,522,563, exceeding the total expenditures of the past fiscal year by more than $56,000,000. More than that, the department estimates for 1899 exceed even Secretary Gage's very hopeful estimate of revenue for that fiscal year by $22,000,000. We infer, therefore, that President McKinley desires the Congress to deal unsparingly with the estimates of his cabinet officers, if a decrease of expenditures is to be achieved and a deficit avoided."—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York*.

Qnarantine Recommendations Wise.—"A feature of special interest to our readers is the comment on the appearance of yellow fever among us this year, and his suggestion of means to prevent its ravages in the future. The President recommends the passage of an act under which the national authorities shall have control of quarantine, and he refers to a plan outlined in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to secure the end in view. He also recommends the appointment of a commission of four eminent bacteriologists to study the causes of yellow fever and ascertain the best treatment. This feature of the message will receive the hearty indorsement of the people of those States which are subject to the ravages of the fever, and should be supported by public opinion in all the States."—*The Scimetar* (*Dem.*), *Memphis*.

The Nativists Disappointed.—"The Nativists strained their eyes yesterday for the expected paragraph in President McKinley's message in favor of imposing more restraints upon immigration. It was not there. Possibly, the President thought that the recommendation of the admission of Hawaii and its forbidding population into the Union would not appear very consistent with a recommendation to prohibit the landing of a comparatively few illiterate persons from Southern Europe on the score of their incapacity for political assimilation, and the consequent danger to American institutions."—*The Record* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia*.

"It is no detraction from the strength and soundness of other portions of the President's message to say that the feature which responds in fullest measure to the most enlightened public sentiment of this country is the declaration that the federal civil-service law must be enforced and maintained in sincerity and good faith. The keenest spoilsman will be unable to detect any wavering note or dissembling phrase in the President's utterances on this question."—*The Times-Herald* (*Ind.*), *Chicago*.

"*The World* heartily wishes that it might have been a robuster document, more courageously meeting the problems that so sorely vex the country's thought."—*The World* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

"If it is not a brilliant state paper, it is to be commended for its sincerity and good sense. The omission of the departmental details is a good feature."—*The Dispatch* (*Ind.*), *Columbus, Ohio*.

"The practical, clear, conciliatory, yet firm character of the message commends it to earnest and patriotic citizens, regardless of party. The hope will be general that the Congress may act in the wise and moderate spirit of the President's recommendations."—*The Eagle* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Brooklyn*.

"If the whole Government of the United States can be administered on the lines of this document for the few fateful years before it, then the people of the United States will be insured immunity from the sharpest evils that have afflicted them in the recent past and menaced them for more than the immediate future."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York*.

"The one small paragraph of the message on international arbitration was like a flashing glimpse of the pure ether of the upper heavens in a sky murky with threats of war and territorial aggression."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield, Mass*.

"President McKinley's message was disappointing in nothing more than in its failure to take any cognizance whatever of the increasing evils of trusts and monopolies. No question that has engaged the attention of the American people is more serious than this, and it was naturally supposed that the President would at least refer to its gravity, even if he did not suggest a remedy for the hurtful effects of commercial and industrial centralization."—*The Republican* (*Dem.*), *St. Louis*.

"The message on the whole is colorless, and we imagine it will be disappointing to both the friends and the enemies of the Administration. It says hardly enough to please the one or to gratify the other."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Detroit*.

"The President's commonplaces about 'the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country'

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will not deceive the average voter in the West and South who knows that the policy of protection, of which the President is the greatest living exponent, lies at the very root of the questions which have divided the country into two sections of directly diverse interests."—*The News and Courier (Dem.), Charleston.*

"It will be generally admitted that no fairer, more dispassionate, or careful review of our affairs, both foreign and domestic, has ever been made by any President."—*The Journal (Rep.), Detroit.*

"All in all the message is a very commonplace document. It certainly adds nothing to the reputation of the President for statesmanship, tho nobody has accused him of any great distinction in that line."—*The Journal (Dem.), Atlanta.*

"There is lack of backbone and consequent disappointment in every paragraph of the message, if we make a single exception in favor of the utterance of the civil service. All else is 'leather and prunella.'"—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.), New Orleans.*

"Its temperate tone and generally moderate recommendations will greatly displease the radicals of all classes and parties, but this is to be desired, because just at this time there is too much tendency to extreme views and violent action on many public questions."—*The Picayune (Dem.), New Orleans.*

"President McKinley's message to Congress meets the expectations of the country. It is a patriotic declaration of executive views which has not been surpassed by the utterance of any President since Lincoln, and it covers every topic of legislative importance at this time so candidly and explicitly as to leave no word unsaid that might properly be comprised in an executive recommendation to Congress."—*The Commercial (Rep.), Louisville.*

"There is not a weak sentence in the message. It is the message of a man who knows his own mind, who commands language in which to convey even his most delicate shades of thought, and who so deeply feels the correctness of his views that his only thought is to make them clear to the body to whom they are transmitted."—*The Dispatch (Rep.), St. Paul.*

"It is evident that the statesmanship of the President is not that of violence and destruction. He has even shown a kindly and genial disposition toward Congress."—*The Standard-Union (Rep.), Brooklyn.*

"Characterized mildly, President McKinley's latest state paper is a tissue of unsound and vacillating policies tediously presented and feebly defended."—*The Times (Dem.), Kansas City.*

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CUBA.

THE position taken by President McKinley in that part of his message that relates to Cuba has commanded the more or less pronounced approval of the Republican and Independent press, and the vigorous opposition of that portion of the Democratic press that was in harmony with the last national Democratic convention. The most significant individual expression yet called forth is that from Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain. Mr. Taylor expresses himself as follows:

"I believe that Congress should firmly and scornfully reject such a policy of irresolution and non-action, because the assumption upon which it is founded is an empty illusion.

"The vital question at issue has not been touched by the revolutionary effort of Sagasta to end the war, by means of a craftily incomplete proposition that carries with it no constitutional guaranty whatever. All who are familiar with Spanish legislation know that a valid grant of an autonomous colonial system that involves not only the repeal of all existing laws upon that subject, but also the transfer of the control of a large part of the national revenues of Spain to a colonial legislature, can not be made except by an act passed by both Houses of the Cortes and approved by the Queen Regent. The effort thus made to secure that result by a mere royal decree, unsupported by parliamentary action, has therefore been justly denounced by Romero Robledo, late Minister of Justice, as a purely revolutionary proceeding in defiance of the legislature. . . . . .

"And yet this heartless, selfish message has not one word of encouragement or sympathy for this suffering people, now dying and starving by thousands at our very doors. In it they are contemptuously denominated as no better than their persecutors. Fortunately for the honor of this generous Christian nation, this message, with cool and serene cynicism, admits that it does not represent the sentiments of the American people as expressed by Congress a year ago in the joint resolution, in which both Houses declared a state of war did exist in Cuba and that it should be so recognized by this Government. . . . . .

"There are limits even to the patience of the American people; and the time has now come when the executive power should be made to feel, through public demonstration, that the nation will no longer permit its sovereign in a righteous cause to be entirely set aside in the interest of a tremulous, selfish, short-sighted policy. The whole contest now centers in the passage of the belligerency resolution pending in the House."

The following are some of the many press deliverances on the subject:

Neutrality Requires a Recognition of Belligerency.—"Now let us glance at the second assertion, that our recognition of the Cubans as belligerents would do them more harm than good.

"It might be sufficient to reply that the Cubans are the best judges of that, unless we are to carry our assumption of a paternal attitude to lengths oddly inconsistent with our simultaneous refusal to maintain neutrality between the Cubans and their oppressors. It is certain that a recognition of belligerency and its invariable consequent, a proclamation of neutrality, were things passionately desired by the Spanish-American insurgents in the first quarter of this century and again by the Texans in the thirties. Here we may observe that Lorimer ('Law of Nations'), after pointing out that, 'by recognizing belligerent rights, neutral powers pronounce no judgment whatever either on the merits of the claim or the probability of its ultimate vindication,' goes on to say: 'Belligerent recognition is a mere declaration of impartiality. To withhold from the claimant for recognition the rights of belligerency, while we extend them to the parent State, would be, plainly, to take part in the war' *on the side of the parent state.* To a similar effect writes Pomeroy ('International Law'):

"'To refuse such recognition [that of belligerency] might, under certain circumstances, have the direct effect of causing the state so refusing to take the part of the mother country against the rebels. As a consequence, if another power would remain strictly neutral to the contest that very attitude *must* involve the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. Unless another power desires to take active part in the hostilities and throw the weight of its influence, and, under some circumstances, the positive aid of its executive powers, in favor of the mother country, it *must* treat the rebels as belligerents.'

"A single example will suffice to show that, at present, we do not even pretend to be neutral between Spain and Cuba, and that the Cubans may suffer grievously from our withholding neutral

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.—*The Herald, New York.*

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rights. Under our neutrality act, it is a misdemeanor to fit out or provide the means for a vessel with the object of cruising or committing hostilities against any foreign prince or state. The Cubans, therefore, and their American friends, are debarred from fitting out vessels in American ports to further the Cuban cause. As matters now stand, however, and in the absence of a recognition of Cuban belligerency, Spain has a perfect right to equip cruisers in this country for use in Cuban waters against her revolted colonists. Of this state of things she took advantage in the last Cuban revolution, by fitting out here some thirty gunboats. Could there be a clearer demonstration of the fact that there can be no such thing as neutrality between a parent state and insurrectionists, until the belligerency of the latter has been recognized?"—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

Two Cuban Policies Contrasted.—"There is a very marked difference between the peaceful Cuban policy of President McKinley and the peaceful Cuban policy of President Cleveland. The latter averted war with Spain by submitting to the incarceration of American citizens in Spanish dungeons and to many indignities and outrages inflicted upon them, and to the practise of the most inhuman cruelties upon the Cuban pacificos and an uncivilized warfare upon the insurgents. The former procured the release of every American citizen in Spanish prisons; the recall of the infamous Weyler; the revocation of his barbarous orders, and the offer of home rule. It is under these changed conditions that President McKinley asks Congress to leave him untrammeled in his negotiations with Spain for a peaceful solution of the Cuban troubles."—*The Hawkeye* (*Rep.*), *Burlington.*

In Accord with Our Interests.—"In this part of the country more interest was felt in what the President would say of the Cuban matter, perhaps, than in any other topic likely to be discussed in his message. What he does say is, no doubt, a distinct disappointment to many of our people, for, in effect, Mr. McKinley demands that Congress do nothing, giving his reasons for the demand. They seem to us sufficient reasons to control the action of almost any man in his position, and, indeed, we are not prepared to say that his attitude toward Spain and Cuba is not exactly the proper one. Governments are not nowadays knights-errant, whose business it is to support the distressed and punish the wicked oppressor, but business organizations, bound in duty to look after the interests of the people to whom they are responsible."—*The Times-Union* (*Dem.*), *Jacksonville, Fla.*

An Almost Criminal Position.—"After reading this extract from the [last national Republican] platform, and these declarations from his [Mr. McKinley's] speech and letter of acceptance, the reader of the message will be ready to understand the depths of shilly-shallying with the Cuban question into which President McKinley has fallen. He was guaranteed by the campaign orators to be anxious to do something toward carrying out the Cuban plank of the Republican platform, and after his inauguration the Administration organs implored the people to wait until the President had formulated his Cuban policy, assuring them that it would be firm and comprehensive. As the months went by the people were promised that in a few days President McKinley would act firmly and decisively. Yesterday his position was made plain. We are to have another season of indifference. . . . Every argument the President urges against according the Cubans belligerent rights could have been urged against the American colonies when they were struggling for freedom. Every argument he urges against recognition of the Cuban republic was urged against foreign recognition of the rebellion, yet Spain was guilty of almost indecent haste in recognizing the Confederacy.

"The President's position toward Cuba is not a surprise to those who have not been overcome by the glamour of his high position or blinded by partizanship. Nine months of dilly-dallying, nine months of patient submission to Spanish insults, nine months of weak diplomacy that has been the laughing-stock of Spanish diplomats—these nine months have prepared the people for the almost criminal position taken by President McKinley toward Cuba."—*The World-Herald* (*Dem.*), *Omaha.*

Cuba and Crete.—"The message, so far as the Cuban question is concerned, is a fine illustration of the restraint of American statesmanship. When the interests of the several European powers were threatened in Crete there was no discussion, but immediate action, all because Crete guards the gateway to the Suez canal. When the conditions in Cuba, which guards the gateway to the Gulf, are a hundred times worse than the conditions in Crete, the head of the United States Government discusses the matter temperately, leaving the matter in the hands of Congress with the intimation that whatever action is determined upon there will be no hesitancy on his part. The President's objections to the recognition of belligerency are strong, mainly because he contemplates intervention. If there were to be no intervention then the objections, strong as they are, would not have the same force in discussion, because the Cubans themselves, and the friends of Cuba everywhere, prefer belligerency to present conditions, and Spain asked no question as to right and wrong when she recognized the Confederate States as belligerents in 1861."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

Cover the Name of American with Shame.—"In his address before Cornell University, a little more than two weeks before the meeting of Congress, ex-Minister Hannis Taylor said: 'If the President makes the fatal mistake of attempting to muzzle Congress by putting his imprimatur upon false hopes and empty delusions before the ink is dry upon his message events will discredit all that he has said.' That prediction is promptly verified. The insurgents not only scorn the delusive scheme of autonomy, but they are showing renewed vigor in their fight against the hated Spanish power. They have just seized the port of Caimanera, and there is an ominous report that they were aided by Spanish guerillas. At the same moment Blanco stops the distribution of food among the concentrados and renews the barbarous policy of starvation.

"Another indication that President McKinley's cringing attitude toward Spain can only result in humiliation is the tone of the press of Madrid, which is one of increased arrogance and menace. It promptly interprets the message as evidence of weakness and cowardice. . . . . .

"It has inflamed the insurgents to new efforts, and given the Spaniards new hope of crushing the life out of Cuba while holding out the promise of a worthless autonomy—a promise that would never be kept either to the hope or to the ear. It is enough to cover the American name with shame at home and abroad."—*The Journal* (*Dem.*), *New York.*

Looking for Peace, Not War.—"When President McKinley began his attention to this subject in the last week in September the entire world of business took alarm. The senseless habit bred in large measure by 'reform' criticism, of habitually looking for the worst motive for any act by any man in authority, from President to mayor, led to the wide and general charge that President McKinley was stirring up a war with Spain. This charge was iterated and reiterated.

"It was false. The message has shown that instead of war the President was looking for peace and preparing the way to make it certain. He has succeeded. By a moral intervention as salutary as it was safe he has forced from Spain the first important concessions made in Cuba since the rebellion broke out. Without threat or bravado, President McKinley has secured from Spain what could have been had a year and half ago if the American Executive had spoken with the authority he professes."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Sentiment in Congress.—"Published interviews with Congressmen regarding the Cuban portion of President McKinley's message indicate a general disposition to acquiesce in the suggestion that Spain be permitted to show what she can do with her scheme of autonomy toward bringing peace and justice to the island. Among the Democratic leaders who speak favorably of the President's policy is Representative Bailey, of Texas, the leader on that side of the House. But, so far as they are quoted, the Democrats appear to have no faith in Spain's sincerity or Blanco's ability to bring about peace and harmony in the island.

"The Republicans are divided on the question. Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania, Shoup of Indiana, and White of California, sustain the President. So do Representatives Hitt of Illinois, Dingley of Maine, Payne of New York, and Cannon of Illinois. Some of the Republicans want to hear Cuba's interpretation of the situation, while others declare that autonomy is a fraud and the Cuban patriots will accept nothing short of independence."—*The Democrat and Chronicle* (*Rep.*), *Rochester.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE.

FROM the cabled reports of the utterances of the European and Cuban press we cull the following:

"In view of the absolute sovereignty of Spain over Cuba, and of the absence of such conditions as would entitle the insurgents to claim recognition as belligerents, facts acknowledged in the President's message, as was to be expected, because reason, justice, and right required it, we protest with all our energy against declarations aiming to show that the United States would be justified in assuming another attitude in certain contingencies in the future.—*El Diario de la Marina, Havana.*

"The radical change in Spanish policy, the establishment of autonomy, and the release of political prisoners is working a rapid and most surprising transformation. It demontrates that Spain, while resolved to maintain her sovereignty at any cost, to put down the rebellion, and to destroy the forces that support it, will use also the practical arguments that must appeal to the sympathy of the American people."—*El Pais, Havana.*

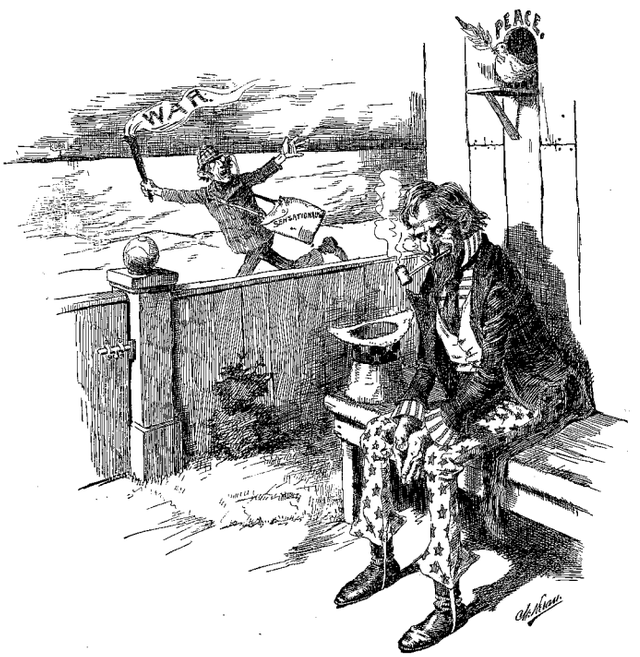
"It shows a certain cleverness and evil intention when it refers to filibustering expeditions. McKinley speaks with what appears to be excessive cynicism to those who have not lost all notion of justice. The Government must show the Yankees that the Spanish flag floats over Cuba, and that they have yet to tear it down."—*El Imparcial, Madrid.*

"It is more favorable to Spain than President Cleveland's, because it recognizes Spain's intention enthusiastically to labor to reestablish peace in Cuba."—*El Liberal, Madrid.*

"The general feeling is that the document is pleasant for Spain, recognizing as it does the sincerity of the Government in giving Cuba individual existence by means of parliamentary autonomy."—*El Epoca, Madrid.*

"The frankness that characterizes American diplomatic documents must be taken into account in weighing the message. When this is done it is all we hoped, and we believe President McKinley's policy will be triumphant."—*El Correspondencia.*

"Its tone of patronizing tolerance will make the message not wholly agreeable to Spain. Probably the President calculates that if he can satisfy the jingoes for a time with eloquent denunciations and warnings, he will find it easier to pursue a moderate policy. Regarding his currency proposals, it seems too probable that Mr. McKinley still clings to the notion that something may be done for silver. So long as he follows that will-o'-the-wisp he can hardly be expected to attempt any thoroughgoing reform of the currency."—*The Times, London.*



UNCLE SAM: "This fellow breaks loose every few weeks. He's harmless."—*The Herald, New York.*

"The explanation of this ['weak and colorless' message as compared with President Cleveland's messages] is simple. Mr. Cleveland was in front of Congress; Mr. McKinley is behind it. The President's comments on the currency issue are positively childlike in their simplicity. It is safe to prophesy that his treatment of the Cuban question will be received with a storm. The annexation of Cuba would be a deplorable mistake; but the reasons for refraining from that course are not the milk-and-water one Mr. McKinley advances."—*The Daily Chronicle, London.*

"The message advocates a scheme of legislative effort less shortsighted and less calculated to set class against class than the misguided policy of the last session. On the Cuban question the President is vague and diffuse, but studiously correct."—*The Morning Post, London.*

"It used to be America's proud boast that she had no foreign policy. Judging from President McKinley's message the New World is no more free from the burdens of diplomatic negotiations than the Old. In a document of portentous length, mostly intended for Spanish consumption, President McKinley has devised a specious pretext for gaining time. It contains passages that will certainly wound Spain's national susceptibilities. The whole tone, tho meant to be conciliatory, savors too much of the magistrate availing himself of the offender's act to be very conciliatory at Madrid."—*Daily Telegraph, London.*

"It has disappointed everybody in the attempt to give universal satisfaction. President McKinley is in an unpleasant position, having to sit on the fence. As a whole, it looks like an early confession of a great failure."—*St. James's Gazette, London.*

ARE TRADE-UNIONS HOSTILE TO SKILLED LABOR?

IT is the opinion of Hiram Maxim, the well-known inventor and maker of the Maxim gun, who writes on the subject in *The Engineering Magazine* (November), that trades-unions, especially as managed in England, are distinctly unfavorable to the development of the highest type of skilled workman. First, Mr. Maxim explains what he means by "skill." He says:

"By skill in mechanics we mean not only skill in producing an article, but also the skill which enables one to produce it quickly. There are many amateur mechanics, especially among college professors, who are able to turn out exceedingly good work, but the rapidity with which they are able to do so would not be sufficiently great to entitle them to be called skilled mechanics. Skill, therefore, relates to something more than sufficient ability to do the work. Not only should the skilled mechanic be able to do the work and to do it quickly, but he should also be able to execute any work that relates to his profession. For instance, if he is an engine-builder, he should be able not only to fit a crank-pin and bore out a cylinder, but also to do any fitting, turning, or machining connected with a steam-engine. Again, a skilled gun-maker must be able to make a complete gun, doing not only the machine work, but also the fitting. A man able to make only one of the minor parts, to work a single machine or a single kind of a machine, or to fit a certain part, is not to be considered a skilled gun-maker. He might be a skilful spring-maker, a skilful filer, or a skilful turner, but not a skilful gun-maker."

Mr. Maxim maintains the trades-unions seek to specialize work and to put every obstacle in the way of a man's learning more than one thing. Moreover, they particularly object to rapid work. Of this Mr. Maxim gives a large number of illustrations. In the United States, however, it appears that we are not quite so badly off. Says Mr. Maxim:

"In the United States trade-unionism is confined for the most part to unskilled laborers. I find that very few of the first-class mechanics employed in New England, or even in New York, belong to any union. Each man relies upon himself, and each, instead of attempting to turn out as little work as possible, is really attempting to get ahead of his fellow workmen; in other words, each is attempting to beat all the others, either in rapidity or

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excellence of workmanship, and, as a rule, there is no standard of price, each man being paid in proportion to what he is able to do. The man is considered the most skilful who is able to do the best work in the shortest time. In a large shop like that of Pratt & Whitney, where, say, a thousand hands are employed, it is no exaggeration to say that at least eight hundred of these hands are expecting to rise to the top, each by his own efforts. It is this struggle to excel in work and rapidity of production that produces the incomparable mechanics of New England. . . . . .

"If we consider rapidity as well as excellence of workmanship, I think any one must admit that the trade-unions have a very detrimental effect upon the development of skilled mechanics. There can be no question but what the value of a mechanic to the country in which he lives depends altogether upon the skill which enables him to do work quickly. If we are able in England to do better work than is executed in the United States or Germany, we can hold our own and keep the trade if we sell at the same price, but if our competitors produce an equally good article and put it in the market at a lower price, they will in time capture the trade and leave us out in the cold."

Mr. Maxim concludes as follows:

"Anything which serves to curtail or limit the output is not only detrimental to the country, but to the workman himself; and any society which encourages its members to nurse his job and make it last—that is, to dawdle, and to do it very slowly—not only does much to discourage the development of skilful mechanics, but also does great damage to the trade of his country.

"It appears too that trade-unions oppose, and always have opposed, the use of machinery which enables work to be turned out quickly and cheaply, and I believe there has never been a machine, apparatus, or system introduced into England which has helped to give her the position which she now occupies as a great manufacturing nation, which has not been opposed tooth and nail by the ignorant and unthinking who make up the rank and file of the English trade-unions."

The Bicycle Race.—The six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden, New York city, which terminated Saturday night of last week, has called forth considerable comment, and, it is thought, may lead, as in Illinois, to a law in this State prohibiting such contests. The daily papers have had sensational reports on the conditions of the men, a number of whom were said to be at times insane by reason of the prolonged exertion and the loss of sleep. Since the race, the men have expressed their indignation over these reports, which they declare were false, and on the day after the race all the men were up and around and insisting that they were feeling none the worse for their efforts. The police department kept a close watch of the race, and the police surgeons subjected the men to several examinations in the closing days, as a result of which four contestants were ordered off the track. The surgeons' official reports on the others showed a fairly normal condition of temperature, of pulse, and of the heart. The Cycle Racing Association, however, has resolved that in future contests several hours each day shall be set apart for rest by all the competitors. The winner, Charles Miller, of Chicago, covered 2,093 miles, according to the record; but the claim is made that the track was mismeasured and the record should have been 2,013 miles. If this claim is sustained, Miller still made 100 miles more than Hale made last year.

The Herald says: "Out upon such exhibitions of tortured humanity under the name of 'sport'! Thank heaven, the scene is over! May it never again be enacted in New York, nor a heartless public be found to patronize it should it be reattempted."

The World notes that the exhibition brought $40,000 to $50,000 to the managers, while the winner gets but $1,300 and the rest much less. It adds: "Obviously the legs of these men are better developed than their brains, else they would take care to secure a larger share of the proceeds of their tremendous work."

The Press thinks the managers and trainers should, if possible, be indicted and sent to the state prison. *The Tribune* calls for an anti-racing law, and *The Sun* exults that it was not necessary, in this race, to go outside the limits of America to find a victor.

WHAT PROFITETH IT?—*The Herald, New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MY MARYLAND.—With two Republicans to represent her in the United States Senate, Maryland will hardly know herself. Her political progress is becoming positively giddy.—*The Mail and Express, New York.*

THE Virginia football players explain that they did not intend to kill that Georgia man in the game. It was not a lynching.—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

ENGLAND is now consuming large quantities of American slate. There is hardly a political convention or a church conference held in this country but has a broken one to spare.—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

IT WOULD NEVER DO.—"Wilkins has some singular ideas for a financier," remarked the president to the vice-president of the Unlimited Confidence Corporation.

"What about Wilkins?"

"He thinks we ought to pay off our debt instead of refunding it."—*Puck, New York.*

A SOUVENIR PORTRAIT.

WEAK
TAKEN WHEN LAST SEEN ALIVE
VISITORS WILL PLEASE NOT POINT AT THE PAINTING WITH UMBRELLAS OR CANES FOR WILL BE ASKED TO LEAVE THE HALL

—*The Journal, New York.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MRS. BURNETT'S NEW DRAMA.

THE dramatization of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "A Lady of Quality" (at Wallack's, New York) is called a "success"—in a commercial sense, we presume—even by *The Chap-Book*, which heaps sarcastic comments upon its authors (Mrs. Burnett and Stephen Townsend) and upon the actors. It

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

is "one of the most vulgar plays seen in a Broadway theater for many years"; its characters are "masquerading prigs"; the fourth act closes "with a mush of sentimentality and cheap moralizing"; and Miss Julia Arthur, who takes the leading rôle, is tame throughout most of her performance. The only acting worthy of note is, in *The Chap-Book's* opinion, that by Robert McWade in his "admirable characterization of the little parson." *The Chap-Book* is, however, exceptionally severe in its criticism. *The Home Journal* thinks the drama of a tedious length and the character of its heroine incoherent, but attributes to it "minor virtues," finding that it has "elements of novelty and originality," and "is always picturesque, sumptuous, and gratifying to the eye." Miss Arthur has not revealed "surpassing genius," but she does impress her audience deeply as "an attractive and gifted woman and a sincere and talented artiste."

John D. Barry, in *Harper's Weekly*, finds the drama superior to the novel from which it is taken, but characterizes it as "merely clever melodrama." His description of the plot, with running comments, is as follows:

"The first of the five acts might have been called the prologue, for it serves as the preparation for the continued story narrated by the rest of the piece. It presents the defense for the case of *Clorinda Wildairs*, the Lady of Quality. In the midst of her father's drunken revelers, the motherless girl is introduced, dressed like a boy, and as good at fighting and drinking as any man among them. Indeed, on her first appearance, she at once proceeds to vanquish in a fencing bout *Sir John Oxon*, who becomes the most devoted of her admirers. During the revels that follow she learns that the illustrious *Duke of Osmonde*, the only man in the world she respects, has noticed her, and has expressed the hope that she may grow from a wild romp into a good woman. She resolves to change her ways, and disappearing from the scene she speedily returns clad in a dazzling robe, and the curtain descends as she calls upon her companions to bow before her to the queen of hearts!

"In looking back on that first act, which made a complete play in itself, one wonders why it was not more effective. Executed with vigor it would have provided a solid basis for the acts to follow. But Mrs. Burnett has previously shown that her execution is not always equal to her power of conception. Not only is the act feebly handled, but it gives no suggestion that *Clorinda* is in danger from the machinations of *Sir John Oxon*. Indeed, it seems to indicate that she would be more than a match for a far shrewder villain. So, in the second act, where *Clorinda* is revealed as a woman of fashion, it is astonishing to hear of her intrigue with *Sir John* in the interval. If this motive had been developed in the first act it would have added plausibility to the almost brilliant scene in the act to follow, where *Clorinda*, after hearing that *Sir John* has cast her off to marry an heiress, scornfully announces that she is to become the wife of the old *Earl of Dunstanwolde*, and maddens him with her contempt.

"The *Earl of Dustanwolde*, who serves *Clorinda* at so critical a moment, shows really princely magnanimity in dying soon after

MISS JULIA ARTHUR IN "A LADY OF QUALITY."

marriage, and in leaving his widow not merely with a sonorous title, but fabulously rich as well. Then, of course, *Sir John* reappears. Jilted by his heiress he turns to *Clorinda* again, determined to use his power over her to prevent her marriage with the *Duke of Osmonde*, whom she loves, and win her fortune for himself. That is a strong situation, but Mrs. Burnett has weakened it by developing it through two acts instead of one, which would much more effectively have served her purpose. *Clorinda's*

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swoon, after being threatened by *Sir John*, at the close of the third act, makes an unexpected and an exceedingly weak climax. There is nothing weak, however, in the great scene of the fourth act, where *Clorinda*, stung by *Sir John's* insults, seizes a loaded riding-whip and strikes him to the ground. Her matter-of-fact performance when she realizes that he is dead, however, finds little justification in human nature, tho her hiding of the body under a couch and proceeding at once to receive her guest may be accepted as possible, and even applauded for its ingenuity. It gives to the act, however, the flavor of artificiality. In the last act, of course, we meet the exploitation of the 'big idea,' when *Clorinda*, having lived down the sin of her youth, finds happiness with the only man she has really loved. There is something almost laughable in it all; one looks in vain for any suggestion of expiation or atonement, and is driven to the cynical view that *Clorinda* has escaped from her many difficulties with a great deal of unearned glory!"

Mr. Barry thinks Miss Arthur acted "with great discretion, with a delightful naturalness, and, in the more emotional scenes, with considerable power."

SHALL WE HAVE AN AMERICAN ACADEMY?

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER thinks that the quality of American literature would be improved by the formation of an American literary institute, which should set up a standard of excellence and thus act as a guide to young writers who are uncertain whether or not they really have the spark of genius. The main object of Mr. Warner's plan, which he unfolded at the recent semiannual meeting of the Comparative Literature Society at the Carnegie Lyceum, is "not," however, "for the purpose of literary production," but "to cultivate literary appreciation and thus somewhat indirectly to raise the standard of production." Of this standard he says further: "A want felt all over the country is the attainment of some standard or some way of guidance, and that object can only be accomplished by a literary institute. It will set up that needed standard. It will furnish a methodical system by which the producing mind shall have some idea whether it is worth while to go on; in other words, it will be a place where a person can send a manuscript and find out if in the first crude effort there is some promise of better things."

In speaking of the style common to all literature which has survived the test of time, Mr. Warner said:

"If you take up a novel of the present, you may find out very quickly whether it has the essential qualities of great literature. It may be of engrossing interest, it may have a good plot or exploit some fad, it may be audacious, and thus make you appreciate it in a certain way; but, judged by the universal standard, you may find that it adds nothing to the literature of the world. Through the institute the productions of this country would be vastly improved and increased, not in quantity, but in quality. Such an institution would bring about a communion among the literary spirits, cultivating and disseminating ideas, and bringing about an intercourse of true sympathy among workers in the literary field."

The Chap-Book takes a humorous view of all this, and professes to think that Mr. Warner's "literary jingoism" has been aroused because Henry James is the only American in the London *Academy's* proposed list of English "immortals," or by the sarcastic suggestion of an *Academy* correspondent that the name of Captain Mahan be added to that of Henry James and thus the list of good American writers be exhausted:

"We are delighted [remarks *The Chap-Book*] that Mr. Warner has undertaken to show the effete French Academy that America too has her immortals. A body of them planted in New York and covered by the batteries of the New York *Sun* should do much to stimulate genuine Americanism in our letters. One thing only we ask Mr. Warner to remember. Some years ago a young gentleman appeared in Boston with similar ideas about forming an American Academy. He published his list, and was either slaughtered or forced to leave the country. Anyway nothing more was seen of him. We entreat Mr. Warner not to run any risks."

WHITMAN AS VIEWED BY CONTEMPORARIES.

THE *Conservator*, the organ of those whom *The Athenæum* calls "Whitmaniacs," gives us in a recent issue an interesting statement as to the views entertained of Whitman's literary work by many of the more eminent writers of his time. We quote what it says in full:

"Tennyson nowhere in his letters to Whitman gets beyond strictly personal colloquial relations. He seems vaguely to have felt that Whitman was somehow a big fellow calling for his respect. But he never came to terms with an estimate of the value of his book. It is believed that Tennyson's later style was affected by Whitman's free line. That, however, is only an inference, borne out by no direct evidence, certainly by no confession. Whitman's accepted contemporaries were either positively antagonistic or negatively friendly. I had several letters from Whittier in which the good Friend was easy and warm in his fatherly and patriotic commendation of Whitman the man, but never mentioned Whitman the book. The attitude of hostility assumed by Lowell and Holmes is well known. Aside from Emerson, who took the best care in later life to seal his lips against expression, Whitman was either feared or derided by the singers who were the big guns of his generation. We hear indistinctly of warm and more direct sentiment from Morris, Hugo, and some others, but so far as we have reason for believing there was nowhere among these men discovered an unhesitating avowal of Whitman as an unmistakable literary figure. Whittier would probably never have forgiven Whitman had Whitman not gone into the hospital service. Whittier could understand that if he could not understand the book. I have the notes of an interesting conversation between Dr. Bucke and Tennyson. Bucke went direct to Tennyson from Whitman, yet was in no way able to extract from Tennyson anything which would go to show what estimate was put by the English poet upon the work of his American compeer. Swinburne enjoyed both an enthusiasm and a chill. The younger English writers, O'Grady, St. Cyr, Gosse, and others, had a marked experience of youthful fervor as toward Whitman and suffered an early frost. So with Lanier and Bayard Taylor. I have letters written by Taylor to Whitman in which unqualified gratitude and admiration are expressed. I would not tie a man's matured life to his immaturity or ask him to pattern his morrows on his yesterdays. Both points of view have value and reason. Each has significance. Each is conclusive for the individual. Neither is final as to the general faith."

Sarah Grand Hits Back.—The author of "The Heavenly Twins" and "The Beth Book" has turned upon her critics. *The Saturday Review*, *The Athenæum*, *The Spectator*, *The Academy*, and the London *Times* have been busily roasting "The Beth Book," with appellations such as: "the worst drivel yet," "a putrid garbage heap," and "woman's worst offense." The review in *The Daily Telegraph* is the one, however, that elicits rejoinder. From Cambo (Basses Pyrenees), under the date November 22, she writes to the editor as follows:

"SIR:—My distance from home makes the receipt of papers a somewhat fitful event, and this must be my excuse for the delay in answering your delicate apostrophe to me. That you should insult Scott and Thackeray and Dickens with your approval pains me but little, since they will never hear of it; that you are so much cleverer than I am I must modestly accept your word for; that you strain yourself to be facetious and but prove yourself a dunce, I must attribute to your academic degree, and a course of the blighting wit of the common-room; that you should attack me with base misrepresentation, I set down to some rag of chivalry that still clings to you; that you are of ancient lineage I am willing to admit, since your putting into my mouth words and sentiments which are not mine shows you infected with the blood of Ananias; that you should take yourself as a serious judge of

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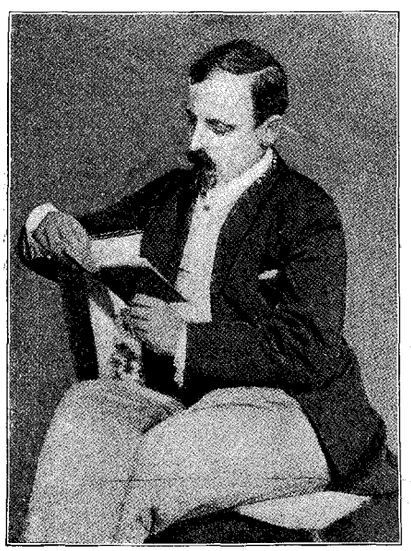
settle between you and your God; but that you should write yourself down an admirer of mine is the ugliest blow that my art has dealt me, and I take this opportunity to publicly apologize for it.—Believe me, yours in sorrow for your insincerity,

"SARAH GRAND."

SIENKIEWICZ AND HIS POLISH CONTEMPORARIES.

THE continuing popularity of "Quo Vadis" (it has become a bargain-counter attraction now) has aroused interest not only in its author, but in his literary surroundings. Tho few if any of his Polish contemporaries are popularly known in this country, Stanislas Rzewski assures us that there is a group of them who are quite widely known in Russia, Austria, Germany, and France. Rzewski tells about a number of these in the *Revue Encyclopédique* (Paris, October 30). In the outset he speaks of Sienkiewicz as follows:



HENRI SIENKIEWICZ.

"Without wishing to compare the Polish novelist with artists of such genius as the author of 'Les Miserables' or of 'War and Peace,' the great popularity of M. Sienkiewicz is entirely justified by the character of his work. The author of 'The Family Polaniecki'—his greatest book, a masterpiece of simple and profound truth, intense poetry, and touching and sincere humanity—is without question the most remarkable Polish writer of the present time. By the depth and the wisdom of his psychological analysis, the truth of his studies of character, the power and faithfulness of his pictures of manners, the strong sense of pathos, the faculty of imagination, the sentiment of moral grandeur, and the tragic beauty which gives to his historical works such high picturesque art, Henry Sienkiewicz certainly ranks near the great masters."

Among other contemporary Polish novelists the four most distinguished are affirmed to be: Mme. Elise Orzeska, M. Jez, Mme. Gabrielle Zapolska, and M. Boleslas Prus. Of the first in this group, the reviewer says:

"Since the death of Turgenef, and since Tolstoï, whose great genius dominates our age, has entirely abandoned romance to devote himself to expounding his mystic philosophy, there is not in any Slavic country a writer possessing qualities more noble, harmonious, and humane than those of Mme. Orzeska. No other writer has comprehended and described the contemporary life of her country with such truth, intellectual honesty, and artistic freedom. Her books, powerful, moderate, and true, with their lofty and sincere inspiration and an artistic style which approaches perfection, are a synthetic picture of the manners, beliefs, and ideas of a whole people; at least during a certain period. In several of her works, especially in 'Meir Ezofowicz,' which is the most admirable and impartial study of the Jewish soul which I know, Mme. Orzeska has attained to the high planes of philosophic contemplation and literary creation which are accessible only to the great artists and thinkers. 'On the Niemen,' 'The Pompalinski,' 'The Phantoms,' 'Eli Makoner,' and 'The Different Spheres' are her most celebrated works."

Of an entirely different order is the work of Gabrielle Zapolska, who is thus described:

"An impassioned enthusiast in her pessimism and her indignant protests against sin and evil; at times led astray by the exaggerations of the naturalistic school, and sometimes brutal in her choice of subjects and audacity of her descriptions, but always presenting interesting conceptions. Her books may irritate the opponents of naturalism, those who detest the picturing of the atrocities and ugliness of life, but it is impossible not to recognize her great talent, particularly in the two novels which have gained her fame: 'Malaska' and 'Kaska.'"

M. Jez is described as of the school of Polish novelists which developed in the time of the great writers Kraszewski and Rzewski. Altho now a very old man, he belongs, by his advanced ideas on philosophical and social subjects, to the Liberal Party; but he has the respect and sympathy of all shades of opinion. Besides his chief work, "Uscoques," already a Polish classic, he has written many novels in which he depicts the manners and customs of the common people; but it is especially in his historical romances that his talents have been shown most clearly and strongly. His "Chevaliers d'Olbracht," "La Francée de Haram-pacha," and "Sacrifice," are some of the works which show the power and delicacy of his art.

Of M. Prus the critic says:

"Another writer of excellent novels, one of whom Poland is justly proud, is M. Boleslas Prus. His work, is, however, very unequal, and expresses fully the uncertainty and disappointments of the Slav genius. M. Prus has at times brilliant flashes of genius; he has written many admirable pages worthy of a profound psychologist and an original thinker. His novel of popular manners, 'Placowka,' which is rightly considered a masterpiece, is a penetrating and complete study of the spirit of the Polish people. Several other books by M. Prus, for example, 'Lalka,' show in spite of their slowness of style the work of a master; characters depicted with great fidelity, and analysis of surprising profundity."

MME. ELISE ORZESKA.

Dramatic and critical literature is said to be flourishing in Poland. Numerous literary and artistic journals and reviews are published, to which many brilliant writers contribute. The national drama is worthily represented by the plays of Balucki, Zalewski, Konar, Mankowski, and many others. Of the work of these dramatists M. Rzewski says:

"It is especially in the comedies of manners that my Polish *confrères* excel. All their surroundings, all the characters, all the ideas of a social order which has passed through such days of stress and struggle, are revived in the dramas, at once so curious, so sympathetic, of such a moderate and wise realism, of a poetry penetrating and discreet, of the contemporary dramatists. The world of the middle classes—of the small proprietors, of the provincial peoples, those who still perpetuate the traditions of a remote past—has been depicted with great truth and a serious gaiety."

As for the poets, the outlook in Poland, as in all other countries

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art is a crime for which it is painful to think you must one day at the present time, for the production of high-class verse is not encouraging. We are told that:

"Poland has a number of poets of considerable talent, among whom Mme. Konopnicka and M. Victor Gomulicki are in the first rank; but in comparison with the epoch when poetry was represented by such writers as Mickiewicz, Krasinski, and Slowacki; or even the period of the poets of the second order, represented by Leuartowicz, Zaleski, Odyniec, Vincent Pol, and Konnel Nejejski, we can not but admit that we are passing through a period of relative decadence. The national genius, the collective soul of the race, which formally expressed its most ardent aspirations, its dreams, and its intimate sorrows in a marvelous efflorescence of lyric poetry, inspired and sublime, has been forced to seek other forms, now that the wounds which seemed incurable have healed, and that the political destinies of the country seem settled forever."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE OF "IK MARVEL'S" LITERARY GOSSIP.

IN his library at Edgewood, Donald G. Mitchell has cultivated these many years the sense of homeness, with repose and good cheer, cronying among his favorite books, cuddling close to his author-chums to extract from them all manner of solid human comfort in biography, anecdote, narrative, criticism, various chat and gossip, expressed in the happiest colloquialisms of a cheery scholar and a ripe man. His severe common sense is tempered with a genial garrulity that smacks of the back-log and the slippers; and as we loaf through the happy prattling pages of his "English Lands, Letters, and Kings" we think of Messinger with his "Old wine to drink, Old wood to burn, Old books to read, Old friends to talk with." More than a century of British letters has soaked into Mr. Mitchell, and in this volume—which covers the transition period between the later Georges and the distinctly Victorian era, and which is the fourth and last of his delightful series—we have the gentle exhalations in the form of winning gossip.

"If you've anything to say," said Sam Rogers to his guests at an early breakfast, "you'd better say it; Crabb Robinson is coming." Crabb Robinson, type of a current, popular man of the town; good at cards, good at a club-dinner, good in a stage-coach, good at a picnic; knows Landor, and Dyer, and Campbell; is hail-fellow with Wordsworth and Southey, Tom Moore and Lady Blessington; "pounces upon every new lion of the day; hears Coleridge lecture, hears Hazlett lecture, hears Erskine plead; plays whist and drinks punch with Charles Lamb—full of anecdote and talking by the hour."

And De Quincey, on the pretty shelf of the hills above Rydal-Water, ranging round and round in bright autumnal days with John Wilson ("Christopher North"), cultivating intimacy with poor crazy Lloyd, "studying anomalous characters with curious intensity, and finding anomalies where others found none"; and flanking his place at table with tipples of laudanum—seven full wineglasses in a day! "No wonder the quiet Dales people watched dubiously the light burning in his cottage window far into the gray of the morning, and counted the pale-faced, big-headed man for something uncanny."

And "Christopher North," burly and lusty, pugilist, swimmer, and oarsman, "a varra bad 'un to lick" in a wrestling grip, and thwacking away with his critical bludgeon on a page of controversial prose; cultivating the Greek anthology and breeding pullets; varying a bout at quarter-staff with a bout at reviewing, and growling among his books "with a beard as long and red as a carrot, for he has not shaved for a fortnight."

And Sidney Smith with his tender and solicitous sympathy for the poor and feeble, and his fine regard for "closed blinds, a few friends, hot water, and—lemons." His bump of veneration was little more than microscopic, and his drollery was forever escaping into his familiar letters:

"My old friends were glad to see me; some were turned Methodists, some had lost their teeth, some had grown very fat, some ere dying, and, alas! many were dead. But the world is a coarse enough place; so I talked away, comforted some, praised others, kissed some old ladies, and passed a very riotous week."

And hay-fever affects him appropriately:

"Light, dust, contradiction—the sight of a dissenter—anything sets me sneezing; and if I begin sneezing at twelve, I don't leave off till two, and am heard distinctly in Taunton (when the wind sets that way), a distance of six miles."

In Mr. Mitchell's strong portrait of Landor we find that wilful, tumultuous creature of exasperations and fascinations in his habit as he lived: pugnacious, tyrannic, blatant, scornful of the applause of the multitude, "setting the world's and the church's rubrics at defiance, yet—

"weighing language to the last jot and tittle of its significance, and—odd whiles—putting little tendernesses of thought and far-reaching poetic aspirations into such cinctures of polished verse—so jeweled, so compact, so classic, so fine—that their music will last and be admired as long, I think, as English speech lasts."

We are told how he conceived a tempestuous fondness for the Welsh country; how he went there and fed himself on thunderbolts; how he stormed at his neighbors, his workmen, and his tenants, and the magistrates, and everybody—except Lord Aylmer's daughter, Rose, that dim reluctant angel, whose name, when she died, he embalmed in tearful melody and pathos:

> Rose Aylmer, whom these waking eyes
> May weep, but never see,
> A night of memories and of sighs
> I consecrate to thee.

And after that, we have the pitiful picture of the tottering old man—past eighty now—homeless, as good as childless—for he had petulantly broken away from his rasping mate and her wild and vagrant children—skulking in London, appearing suddenly at Forster's house, seated on his bed there with Dickens to talk to, and mumbling about Latin poetry and flowers. And later still, in Florence, fondling his pet dog, receiving an occasional wandering friend, or some obsequious poetaster; snubbed by the British Minister, harbored and befriended by the American sculptor, Story—but never bending, never flinching, imperious, headstrong, ill-balanced, great!—

"Indeed, he carries now under his shock of white hair, and in his tottering figure, a stock of that coarse virility which has distinguished him always—which for so many has its charm, and which it is hard to reconcile with the tender things of which he was capable."

Then (by way of grotesque contrast) we have glimpses of Leigh Hunt, boyish even in his extreme old age, and chirping like a bird; in his verse as in his prose earnestly bent on carving little figures out of cherry-stones—"dainty hieroglyphics, but always cherry-stones."

And then Tom Moore, with his letters from live lords and his pretty soothering ways—loving to be tapped on the shoulder by plumed and jeweled dowagers. The peacock's feathers, the shimmer of crystal, the blazonry of Babylon, always charmed him. "Spiel [that's an Irish friend of his] says I am the first poet of the day—that I join the beauty of the bird of Paradise to the strength of the eagle!" He actually wrote that down in his own diary. And yet he had a great reputation in his day. Leigh Hunt and Byron, Scott and Sydney Smith said fine things about him. But our shrewd and sober sage of "Edgewood" only wonders how sane people ever could—as they really did—couple Byron and Moore in the same leash:

"In the comparison the author of the 'Loves of the Angels' seems to me only a little important-looking, kindly pug—nicely

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combed, with ribbons about the neck—in an embroidered blanket, with jingling bells at its corners; and Byron—beside him—a lithe, supple leopard, with a tread that threatens and a dangerous glitter in the eye. Milk diet might sate that other; but this one, if occasion served, would lap blood."

Lady Blessington, in her turn, holds the stage—a beautiful and brilliant personality, romantically Irish in her antecedents and her "past." Quick-witted daughter of an Irish country gentleman of the O'Trigger type, nicknamed Beau Power; the sort of wild Irishman who loved a showy "mount" and a whip, dogs and powder and blare—gorgeous in topboots, frills, and ruffles; who drank hard and swore harder, wasted his fortune, abused his wife, and was a very fine gentleman to the end of it all; and, too, of course, "he shot a peasant once in cold blood, and dragged him home after his saddle beast." He nagged his daughter, the winsome Marguerite, into marrying, at fifteen, a man whom she detested. Then presently came separation, followed by providential relief in the death of the husband, whose distinction it was to be worse than the father. Then Marguerite was married again, this time to Lord Blessington, Irish peer, rich, *blasé*, seven years her senior, good-natured, generous. Hence much travel after a princely fashion, "idling" in Italy and "idling" in France, and making gossipy books about it. In these ramblings she met Byron, Shelley, Landor, and the rest; and naturally, when she returned to London, she must set up a *salon*—being beautiful, witty, tactful, coquettish, equipped with the feminine accomplishments of the time and all the arts of the toilet, to say nothing of Irish hospitality, rollicking generosity, a fine power of blarney and winsome ways:

"And if we add to the smiles and the witty banter and the persuasive tones of our lady, the silken hangings, the velvet carpets, the mirrors multiplying inviting alcoves, with paintings by Cattermole or Stothard, and marbles, maybe by Chantrey or Westmacott, and music in its set time by the best of London masters, and cooking in its season as fine as the music—and we shall be at no loss to measure the attractions of Gore House, and to judge of the literary and social aspects which blazed there on the foggy banks of the Thames."

A Park as a Memorial to Lowell.—The proposal for a public park in Cambridge laid out on the estate where Lowell was born, lived, and died, is a striking and original plan for keeping green the memory of the poet. It is pointed out that the old estate, Elmwood, was so dear to Lowell and so rich in inspiration for his work that no more fitting memorial could be suggested. He said of the spot: "Elmwood is my home. There I hope to die—where so much of my vital life has been passed." He delighted to call it his "little kingdom," and referred to it in the lines:

> "How is my life knit up
> In every well-known scene."

The tract has been offered to the Lowell trustees for $35,000, and of this $19,000 has been secured. If the amount is not raised, the land is to be cut up and sold for building lots. Among those who sign the appeal for contributions are Lyman Abbott, Grover Cleveland, John Fisk, Richard Watson Gilder, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Dean Howells, Henry Cabot Lodge, John D. Long, Seth Low, Richard Olney, Theodore Roosevelt, and Roger Wolcott. Messsr. J. P. Morgan & Co., of Wall Street, New York, and Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., of 50 State Street, Boston, bankers, have consented to act as depositories for contributions, which may be sent to either of them, or to the treasurer of the fund, W. A. Bullard, First National Bank, Cambridge, Mass.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says appreciatively:

"The literary remains of a great author will keep him in perpetual remembrance, but the country owes it to itself to show in some tangible, significant, and imperishable form its regard for one who in the realm of letters has brought peculiar distinction to the nation. . . . . .

"The memorial to Lowell must have a local habitation, and it could take no shape more agreeable to Lowell, if he could speak, than the creation of a park embracing the acres with which his life was so interestingly associated. . . . . .

"While it is proper that the larger portion of the fund necessary to secure the title to the tract should be contributed from the vicinage, it would be a narrow view, unpatriotic and un-American, to hold that the worthy enterprise should not be generously assisted by the country at large. Lowell's fame was continental and his memorial should be in some sense a national tribute. Lowell's genius was, in fact, the possession of the English-speaking world."

Shakespeare's Desecrated Grave.—Harriet Monroe is indignant all through. She has been visiting the grave of Shakespeare, and she finds that the spirit of commercialism has been making headway there of late years. Here is what she found (as she describes it in *Leslie's Weekly*):

"Contribution-boxes—for the restoration fund, for the American window, for every available object—were set up and placarded everywhere, even in the choir. The museum had invaded the church; with some dread I ascended toward Shakespeare's grave. There it was, inside the altar rail. And what defaced it there—another placard, an advertisement? Impossible, by all the spirits of death and silence! And yet, there unmistakably it lay, on the sacred stone itself, at the very foot of the consecrated altar—a 'rubbing' of the stone's inscription with an advertisement stating that similar 'rubbings' could be 'bought at the entrance for fifty cents' (two shillings). Laughter fled now and wrath arose. The place swam around me—I could not see, I could not hear. I questioned the verger. I sought the vicar, and was met by a polite but firm 'difference of opinion.' I longed to tear up rubbing and placard, and be arrested and imprisoned—anything to make public protest against the outrage. Poor Shakespeare! Did he warn the world 'for Jesus's sake forbear' to desecrate his grave, and is this the way we fulfil his one request? Better to dig his bones and scatter his ashes to the kindly winds, than to make a market of his grave and use his name to conjure shillings!

"As I left the church a huge disgust came over me. I hated the commercial enterprise which cupidity and curiosity had made of modern Stratford. I wearied of the name of Shakespeare on the lips of guides and shopkeepers. The city, like Isabella's basil-plant, feeds and flourishes upon a dead man's brain, and all the high service of one of the world's great poets can not bring him the privilege of quiet sleep under the consecrated altar of the church he loved."

The Critic suggests that some rich American might win fame and gratitude by making a large gift to the fund on condition that the abuse is stopped.

NOTES.

In a recent talk about the Algonquin language, Dr. Edward Everett Hale observed that six hundred words of any language are enough for human communication. In a note in *The Critic*, called out by a report of his speech, he says: "Six hundred words is said to be sufficient for the couriers in Europe; and it is the outside limit of the vocabulary of the Italian opera. It is true that this is the minimum of human intelligence, in both cases; but still it answers for the conveyance of thought. In the book of Judges, for instance, there are not seven hundred different words."

A second attempt has just been made to establish in New York city an independent theater—independent, that is, of the usual commercial considerations. The first play presented was Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman." The object of the enterprise is thus set forth by the Brooklyn *Eagle*: "Under modern conditions no play is valuable for a theater which is not good for at least a dozen performances, and no manager produces a play for which he does not hope a much longer run. He could not get his money back from any less. Now there is a great deal of literature which can not meet any such test as that. Mr. Richardson reads Tennyson's 'Idyls of the King,' and Mrs. Dellenbaugh reads Browning's poems to the pleasure and profit of large single audiences. Yet neither reader could ever attempt such a feat if an essential preliminary were to insure a dozen audiences in each city for the same poem. It is possible for a reader without scenery or costumes to prosper by reading a poem once each in many cities. Such prosperity is impossible to the stage with its greater expenses, and if plays whose interest is literary rather than popular are to be acted there must be some fund beside the money which comes in at the door. It is to supply this need that the present 'Independent Criterion Theater' has been attempted."

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SCIENCE.

WILL HEAT EXPLODE DYNAMITE?

THE idea that dynamite can be exploded only by detonation is, we are told by Perry F. Nursey, in *Industries and Iron* (November 26), responsible for many terrible accidents. He says:

"There is no reliance whatever to be placed in the theory that dynamite and many of its congeners can be burned without exploding. They will explode, and have exploded, when subjected to the necessary temperature, or to certain conditions other than those of explosion by a detonator. Moreover, it is not necessary that the temperature should reach the igniting point for the explosion of a nitro-compound to occur. If an explosive is subjected for any length of time to an elevated temperature, even far below its igniting point, decomposition will set in and sufficient heat may easily be developed by chemical action to cause the whole mass to explode. This has been illustrated over and over again with fatal results, and the ignorance, crass stupidity, and recklessness occasionally shown by those who are accustomed to the daily use of high explosives appear so incredible as to justify the title of this article."

The following instance shows what may be the result of following out too closely the theory against which Mr. Nursey warns us:

"Were the author of a highly flavored story—such as too frequently finds a place in cheap literature—to introduce into his plot the instantaneous death of a young newly married couple by an explosion of dynamite in the stove of their sitting-room, the explosion being brought about by the bridegroom's brother leaving the dynamite baking in the oven of that stove for three days and three nights, he—the author—would be justly ridiculed for going such a long way beyond the bounds of human possibility in his search after the sensational. And yet in introducing such an incident that writer would in no way overstep the limits of possibility, but would be strictly within the truth. Such an occurrence, incredible as it may appear, actually took place in the village of Scot Hay, Silverdale, North Staffordshire, on the afternoon of Monday, November 6, 1893. A miner and his wife, to whom he had only been married a few days, were sitting in their cottage together with the man's elder brother, who also resided there. Without the slightest warning a terrible explosion took place which nearly wrecked the house, literally blew the young wife to pieces, fatally injured the husband so that he died a few hours afterward, and seriously injured the brother. An inquiry into the cause of the accident elicited from the maimed survivor that on the previous Saturday he had placed a charge of blasting gelatin in the oven to thaw, and had forgotten all about it until the fatal explosion took place."

Yet this, we are told, is only one among many cases of almost as reckless exposure of life. The writer goes on to say:

"The most fruitful cause of accidents with dynamite is the thawing of cartridges, which solidify and become inert at a comparatively high temperature, namely about 40° Fahr. To thaw these cartridges for use by miners and quarrymen, tin warming-pans are or ought to be provided, and they form a safe, convenient, and efficient means of carrying out this operation. They are constructed on the principle of the glue-pot, the cartridges being placed in the removable portion and covered up, the bottom part being filled with warm water. But to save time or a little trouble, or from some mental obliquity which it is difficult to understand, users of high explosives often prefer risking their own lives and the lives of others by resorting to what we may term illicit means. Taking into consideration the fact that the users of dynamite must all be more or less aware of the danger of carelessly treating it—and they are all aware of its enormous power—the history of the steps taken for courting accident, we might almost say the precautions taken to insure accident, read almost like a romance. The ingenuity exercised in devising means for thawing dynamite in the most unsafe way possible is certainly very remarkable. The favorite methods of effecting this object have generally been frying, boiling, toasting, and baking the cartridges, as in the case already referred to, and these processes are sometimes carried out in vessels of the most fantastic character."

Mr. Nursey concludes:

"From 1872 down to [July 15, 1897] there have been no fewer than 78 of these so-called 'accidents' from thawing dynamite [in Great Britain]. The number of deaths resulting is 66, while the number of persons injured is 92, giving a total of 158 casualties. Each 'accident,' therefore, killed or wounded more than two persons. It is, however, a matter for satisfaction that these occurrences are becoming more and more rare. At the same time it is too much to hope that they will cease to happen, so long as there are those who deliberately disregard all warning, or who, wanting in ordinary intelligence, are oblivious of all danger."

HOW TO SLEEP.

AN interesting study of the phenomena of sleep is contained in one of the latest volumes of the "Contemporary Science Series," and in a review of this work *The Spectator* (London, October 16) gives the following advice to the sleepless, based on modern notions of the physiology of sleep:

"It was at one time supposed that in sleep the brain was richly charged with blood. How that supposition can ever have arisen we confess we do not understand, but we assume that the theory was that a kind of paralysis overtook those who were wrapped in sleep. This is now confessed to be an error. Sleep ensues when the brain is largely denuded of blood, when cerebral anæmia is established. To partly empty the brain of its blood-supply, to keep the head cool, the body sufficiently warm, and to send the blood rather to the lower extremities—this is the physical problem of the sleepless. It is interesting to note that during sleep a great number of the bodily functions continue quite normally without interfering with sleep itself, and therefore sleep is not so like death as some of the poets have imagined. Man asleep is not so profoundly different from man awake; the two chief points of difference, however, being these: a greater indrawing of oxygen and exhalation of carbonic acid, and a complete vasomotor rest. The bedroom and the state of the occupant (assuming the absence of external noise) are the chief factors in the problem. The sleeping-room should be airy and cool, never, for adult persons, reaching a higher temperature than 60°, tho young children need greater warmth. The head should never be under the sheets, but exposed and cool. The feet should be kept warm by a little extra clothing at the foot. With a heavy sleeper there should be no thick curtains, but with a light sleeper curtains are essential, as sunlight plays upon the optic nerve and rouses that attention which it is the one object of the sleeper to keep in suspended animation. The bed should never be between fireplace and door or it catches the drafts, and it is more dangerous and more easy to contract a chill in bed than in the daytime, the specially chilly period being about 3 A.M."

But while thus striving to give sleep to him who needs it, the reviewer has no sympathy with persons who sleep too much. He says of these: "On the whole, immense lethargy is connected with a rather low intellectual development, often aided by foolish parents who allow their children to sleep longer than is good for them. As town life extends and intellect is aroused, the problem will be more and more that of too little, not of too much, sleep." The writer has little patience, too, with the old saw "early to bed and early to rise." His opinion of it is given in his closing paragraph, which runs as follows:

"Not a little harm has been done to mankind by forcing children to bed in broad daylight, and in routing people out of their warm beds to face the dank chill of an early winter morning. There is a mean between these applications of old 'saws' and the case of a celebrated French mathematician who in the latter years of his life spent twenty hours in bed. The object of sleep is to restore nervous tissue; as much sleep as is needful for that purpose is both good and necessary, but more is purely mischievous. The problem, the difficult problem, of modern life is to secure enough."

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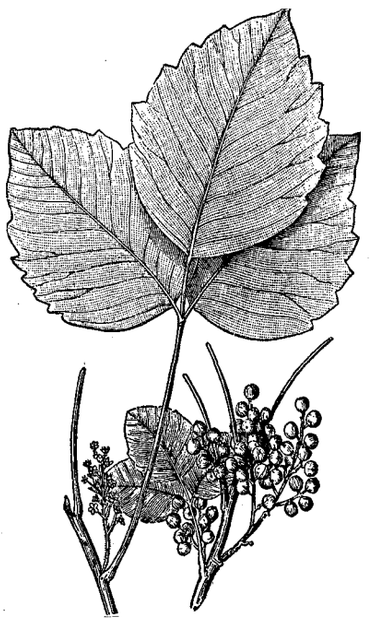
SOME COMMON POISONOUS PLANTS.

A BRIEF and useful description of some common plants that produce ill effects on animal life is contributed to the last year-book of the United States Department of Agriculture by V. K. Chesnut, assistant in the Division of Botany, and is also published in *Merck's Report* (October 15). From the latter we quote the following extracts:



POISON IVY (*Rhus radicans*).

"The literature of Europe contains the names of over three hundred and fifty plants which, in that quarter of the globe, have been known to produce ill effects upon man or animals, while in North America there are only a few which have been generally recognized as poisonous, and these grow mostly in the eastern and more thickly settled half of the continent. Very little is known concerning those which are native to the region west of the Mississippi River. Those chiefly reported in the newspapers throughout the United States are poison ivy, the so-called 'wild parsnip,' and certain fleshy fungi commonly known as toadstools. It is true, however, that a considerable number of plants should, at least provisionally, be ranked as poisonous in the flora of a comparatively new country, such as the United States. It is a fair presumption that every plant is poisonous which is very closely related to a species recognized as virulent in other countries. It is prudent, also, to suspect all plants popularly supposed to produce ill effects, regardless of the results of analyses hitherto made, for the chemical and biological investigation of plant poisons is as yet too little advanced to furnish conclusive data in all cases.

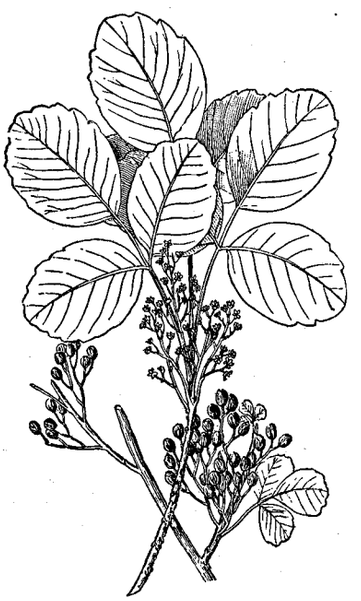
"There are several causes which tend in the United States and elsewhere to an underestimate of the number of poisonous plants. In the absence of statistics, objection is made to an increase in the number of ill-reputed species for esthetic reasons, and on the ground that plants exist for consumption by animals, and can not, therefore, be poisonous. These ideas are wholly without scientific foundation and are deplorably misleading; indeed, instances might be cited where men have nearly sacrificed their lives in attempting to verify the supposed innocent nature of certain plants which authorities have declared harmless."

Mr. Chesnut here calls attention to the facts that poisons differ from medicinal drugs only in the rapidity and character of the changes induced by them, and that these differ in various animals or persons, so that one man may be affected little by a quantity of poison that would cause instant death in another. He draws from this the following conclusion:

"In the widest sense, therefore, all those plants should be classed as poisonous which have ever produced ill effects accidentally, and not those alone which the combined knowledge of the botanist, the chemist, and the animal expert has proved to be such. Especially should this view be taken in a new country, and in the case of plants likely to tempt the appetite. By this cautious attitude the dangerous plants can be ascertained and antidotes be determined without repeated sacrifice of life and property."

Mr. Chesnut gives pictures of some of the commonest poison plants, which we reproduce herewith. Of these, the poison ivy is too well known for description. Mr. Chesnut tells us that its irritating powers are due to a non-volatile oil, which can do no harm unless it actually touches the skin, so that the popular idea that the plant can poison by proximity is only a superstition. A relative known as "poison oak," from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the common Western oak, is found on the Pacific coast, and the poison sumac is another related species. Of the water hemlock, which Mr. Chesnut deems "by far the most virulent plant native in the United States," he speaks as follows:

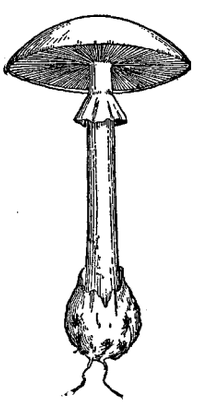
"It is found growing at low elevations, along streams and ponds, and in marshy ground throughout the eastern portion of the continent, not extending apparently very far west of the Great Lakes. It is perennial in duration and grows to a height of from 4 to 8 feet. In some river marshes it is so extremely abundant that in early summer the landscape is whitened by its bloom. It belongs to the well-known parsley family, and may easily be distinguished by its fascicled, spindled-shaped roots, which are from 1½ to 3 inches in length, and by the trellised structure of the underground portion of its main stem. Both of these parts are strongly impregnated with a yellow, aromatic, oily fluid, which has an odor resembling that of the parsnip."



POISON OAK (*Rhus diversiloba*).

It is this plant that is frequently called wrongly in the newspapers "wild parsnip," and it has also been named "wild hemlock," "beaver poison," "musquash root," and "cowbane." It is closely related to the poison-hemlock with which Socrates was put to death, and several equally fatal related species grow in different parts of the Union. They are responsible yearly for the death of much live-stock and of not a few human beings also.

Another peculiarly deadly plant, and the most poisonous of all the fleshy fungi, is the so-called "death-cup" or *Amanita* mushroom, found in summer and autumn throughout the greater part of the United States. It may be recognized by the characteristic cup-shaped appendage around the base. Says Mr. Chesnut:



DEATH-CUP.

"In the United States it is said that as many as twenty-five deaths during the summer of 1893 were due to some species of Amanita.

"The amount of the substance of this fungus which is necessary to produce death is very small. The third part of a medium-sized uncooked cap is said to have proved fatal to a boy twelve years of age, and smaller amounts have affected older persons very seriously. Even the handling of specimens and the breathing of the spores have apparently given rise to very pronounced uneasiness. The spores are also suspected of having caused

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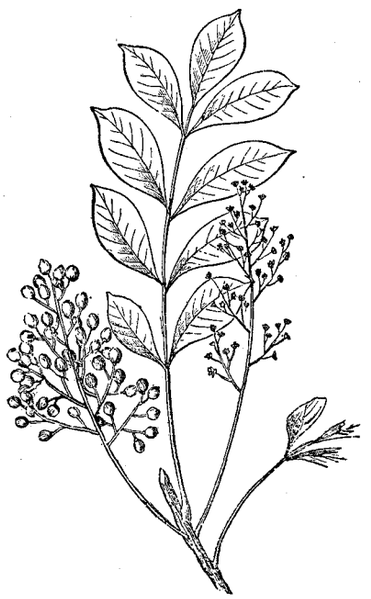
trouble by being deposited on edible fungi which were placed in the same basket.

"The fresh fungus is very inviting in appearance and has no bad taste when eaten either raw or cooked. There is no uneasiness felt by the victim until from nine to fourteen hours after eating. Severe abdominal pain then sets in, which is rapidly followed by nausea, vomiting, and extreme diarrhœa, the alvine discharges assuming the peculiar rice-water condition which is characteristic of Asiatic cholera. These symptoms are persistently maintained, but without loss of consciousness, until death ensues, as it does in from two to four days."

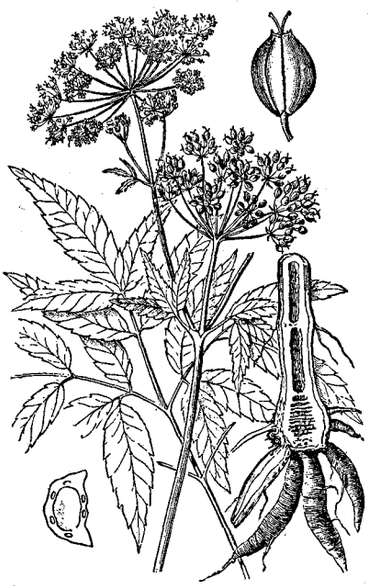


POISON SUMAC (*Rhus vernix*).

The poisonous principle in this fungus is now known to be a remarkable substance called "phallin," of which the writer says:

"Its characteristic action consists, not in inhibiting the action of the heart, but in dissolving the red blood-corpuscles and permitting the blood serum to escape through the alimentary canal.

"Phallin is a remarkable substance. Nothing like it was known to exist in plants until 1884, when abrin, the poison of the East Indian jequirity (*Abrus precatorius*), was isolated and described by two Englishmen. Mitchell, an American, had shown in 1860 that a similar substance existed in the venom of the common rattlesnake, and others have more recently shown that such compounds are not uncommon in nature. They are now known to exist in the venom of various serpents, in the poison gland of some insects, in the cultures of such pathogenic bacteria as those characteristic of diphtheria and typhoid fever, and in a few plants."



WATER HEMLOCK (*Cicuta maculata*).

A Test for Right- or Left-Handedness.—It is noted editorially in *The Medico-Legal Journal*, New York, that in many criminal cases it becomes necessary to know whether a man is right- or left-handed. Quoting Dr. Hall, of Denver, a high authority, the writer says:

"The matter has generally been settled by the production of witnesses, who have testified freely in many cases to a given condition, when an equal number of witnesses has been brought forward who have testified to an opposite condition. In many cases the question could be better settled by an examination of the prisoner, if such an examination could be obtained, or of the corpse, in case this became desirable, by a study of the cicatrices upon the hands, such as are inflicted by every man who handles tools of every kind, but especially the pocket-knife. Altho most left-handed boys are taught to write with the right hand, I believe the knife is commonly handled with the left hand in such cases by the left-handed, and many tools are used in a similar manner in various trades. In women the study could not be expected to be of so much value, and still it has proved to be fairly conclusive in many cases."

HEAT IN GREAT TUNNELS.

HEAT, we are told by M. Victor Brandicourt, secretary of the Linnæan Society of the North of France, has proved a great source of trouble in building the great Alpine tunnels, and is expected to be still more troublesome in the construction of the longer ones now projected. That only a few hundred feet below the peaks clothed with eternal snow and ice should be a temperature so high that workmen can not live in it, seems paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, as is shown clearly by M. Brandicourt's statistics. He says (*La Nature*, Paris, November 20):

"Among the difficulties encountered by engineers in the daring feat of piercing the Alps, was one that was quite unexpected, and which showed itself in a very disturbing way toward the end of the work—that is to say, the heat.

"During the tunneling of Mount Cenis the temperature of the rock was found to be 27.5° [81.5° F.] at about 5,000 meters [16,000 feet] from the entrance. It reached 29.5° [86° F.] in the last 500 meters [1,600 feet] of the central part. The workmen were then about 1,600 meters [51,000 feet] below the Alpine summit, whose mean temperature is 3° below zero [27° F.]. Thus there was a difference of 32.5°; that is, one 'geothermic' degree corresponded to about 50 meters.

"This elevation of temperature was not at first regarded with anxiety. Soon the galleries would melt, a draft would be produced, and would ameliorate the situation. It was time, for the disease known as 'miners' anæmia' had begun to claim its victims.

"The situation at St. Gothard was much more serious. As at Mount Cenis, a temperature of 29° was found about 5,000 meters from the portals of the tunnel. But there remained yet 5,000 meters of rock to pierce. In the center of the tunnel there was observed for several days a temperature of 35° [95° F.]. Generally it did not vary much from 32.5° [90.5° F.], a sufficiently high degree if we remember that the men's perspiration was transformed into water-vapor, and that the air was nearly saturated with humidity. In these conditions work was very difficult, and the horses employed to remove the *débris* almost all succumbed.

"Man can bear more than animals. In an absolutely dry air he can endure a temperature of 50° [122° F.]. But in an atmosphere saturated with water, underground where the breath of the workmen fills the narrow space with poisonous vapor, a temperature of even 30° [86° F.] brings on serious consequences. In a large number of workmen, the bodily heat rose to 40° [104° F.] and the pulse to 140 and even 150 a minute. The most robust were obliged to lay off one day out of three, and even the working day was itself reduced to 5 hours, instead of 7 or 8.

"According to Dr. Giacconi, who for ten years attended the workmen at Cenis and St. Gothard, the number of invalids was as large as 60 to the 100.

"More strange yet, the reports of the physicians who dwelt at the works note the presence among the workmen of the intestinal parasites called 'ankylostomes,' which have been observed in Egypt and other tropical countries, and which are the cause of what scientists call 'Egyptian chlorosis' or 'intertropical hypæmia.' This pathologic state is observed only in the hottest regions of the earth. The victim becomes thin, pale, and dark. He is bathed in continual sweat, devoured by inextinguishable thirst, and the prey of continual fever. And, thus, adds M. Lenthéric, 'the most robust mountaineer had only to pass a few months in the depths of the Alps to contract the germs of a tropical disease. Under the thick layer of snow and ice that enveloped him, he had to work naked like a tropical negro, or an Indian stoker on a Red Sea steamer; and in this Alpine world,

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where everything outside reminds one of the polar climate, he sweltered as in a caldron and often died of heat.'

"The bad conditions found at St. Gothard will be met also, very probably, in the new Alpine tunnels that have been projected in recent years—those at the Simplon, St. Bernard, and Mont Blanc. It can be predicted that for Mont Blanc in particular the temperature of 40° [104° F.] will be far exceeded. M. de Lapparent even considers that the figure of 55° [131° F.] proposed by some geologists is moderate and errs by defect rather than by excess.

"The engineer Stockalpa, who for four years has directed one of the workshops at St. Gothard and has made a profound study of this temperature question, does not hesitate to say that under Mont Blanc the temperature will be 33° [91° F.] at 3 kilometers from the entrance, . . . that it will reach 50° [122° F.] under the Saussure pass and 53.5° [128° F.] under the Tacul peak, falling again to 31° [88° F.] under the White Valley.

"These are only probabilities, but they are founded on facts, and we may imagine all the preventive measures that they will render imperative.

"The experience that has been acquired in these latter years has indicated the best methods of ventilation and cooling. The compressed air used in the workings produces by its escape a very sensible lowering of the temperature, which can be made still lower by using saline solutions whose freezing-point is as low as −20° [−4° F.] and which will circulate through pipes along the tunnel. The removal of the *débris* can be effected by electric locomotives; thus the horses, which use up the precious air, can be done away with. The electric light, which can be operated without contaminating or consuming the air, will also render great service; these improvements can all be carried out with ease. Together with the preceding they will form a group of processes that will enable us to gain the victory over the interior heat of the great Alpine tunnels.

"It is very curious—almost paradoxical—to find oneself, under eternal snows, in physiologic conditions analogous to those of tropical regions. Under its cold covering of ice, the mass of the Alps is in reality a glowing furnace, and nowhere else in nature do we find such a striking contrast between the intense cold of the upper summits and the inexhaustible source of heat shut up within the depths of the globe."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Influence of Exercise on Growth.—The results of measurements made on naval cadets at Annapolis by Surgeon Henry G. Beyer are described by him with a view to determining the exact effect of exercise on growth. We quote as follows from an abstract in *Modern Medicine:*

"Special observations were made from 188 cadets who engaged daily in systematic gymnasium work, beginning with light calisthenic work, and leading to heavy gymnastic work and drills, the observations covering a period of three years.

"The results obtained were compared with the normal annual absolute growth calculated from 4,537 cadets of previous years. During the four years of systematic exercise there was an average gain in height over and above normal growth of 26.6 millimeters, or over 1 inch. The record tables show an increase in weight of 35 kilos., or about 77 pounds. These figures show that weight is more easily influenced by exercise than is height. The increase in lung capacity is 1.722 liters. The average annual increase in strength, calculated from 605 cadets, for the years from sixteen to twenty-one is 56.6 kilos.; while that due to gymnasium exercise is 235 kilos., exceeding the normal nearly five times."

Wine from Leaves.—"A French druggist," says *The Scientific American*, "has conceived the idea that the flavor of the fruits of shrubs and trees is generated in the flowers of these plants and passes from them into the fruits. The fragrance which the leaves of the black-currant bush give off, especially after a little rubbing, and which is so very similar to the taste of the berry, has led the man to adopt this opinion. He goes further, and says that the pleasant taste of the apple, pear, or grape is prepared in the leaves of the respective plants, altho he admits that it is hardly noticeable with these, and by far not in the same degree as with the black currant. But this does not discourage the inventor. He sees glycoside, which he proposes to decompose in sugar, or a more or less aromatic principle, as he sets forth in the *Union Pharmaceutique*. The respective leaves are to be crushed and a fermenting agent, such as yeast, is added to them, whereupon the odorless and tasteless glycoside decomposes and the chemical principle becomes free which is to impart to the fruit proper its aroma and pleasant taste. What was formerly sought to be accomplished with apples, pears, grapes, etc., is now done in a simpler manner with the leaves of these plants in the fermenting vat. Jacquemin, for this is the name of the inventor, places, *e.g.*, apple-tree leaves in water containing 15 per cent. of sugar; then he adds the yeast. During the process of fermentation there is an odor of apples, and when the fermentation is finished and the yeast has settled, a straw yellow liquid is obtained which possesses the fine 'bouquet' of the fruit of the respective trees from which the leaves were taken. With vine leaves the results are still more prolific. A beverage tasting and smelling strongly of wine is obtained, and finally brandy may be distilled from it which is similar to the best cognac."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

BALL-BEARING OAR-LOCKS.—These, according to *The Scientific American Supplement*, "are of brass, with three-point ball-bearing, case-hardened steel working parts; they are furnished in either polished brass or nickel-plated, as may be desired. These materials will not bend or spread, and so the oars will move in them always the same, and thus there can be no liability to uneven rowing on account of the locks being of different shapes and angles, as is not infrequently the case when compositions of a softer character are employed."

"IT is said that 95 per cent. of Chinese children suffer from thread-worms," says *The Medical News*. "This is supposed to be due to the fact that in China unfiltered water is used, and vegetables are, as a rule, eaten raw. European residents there boil or filter their water and cook their vegetables, and are free from this trouble. The Chinese, however, who rarely eat any meat other than pork, do not suffer with tapeworm, whereas 20 per cent. of the Europeans, who eat a good deal of beef, are especially liable to these intestinal parasites."

OSTRICHES are fond of waltzing, if we are to believe Mr. S. C. Cronright Schreiner, a recent writer on the subject. Says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly:* "When there are a number of them, they will start off in the morning and, after running a few hundred yards, will stop, and with raised wings will whirl rapidly round till they are stupefied, or perhaps break a leg. The males pose also before fighting and to make their court. They kneel on their ankles, opening their wings, and balancing themselves alternately forward and backward or to one side or the other, while the neck is stretched on a level with the back and the head strikes the sides, now on the right, now on the left, while the feathers are bristling. The bird appears at this time so absorbed in its occupation as to forget all that is going on around him, and can be approached and caught. The male alone utters a cry, which sounds much like an effort to speak with the mouth shut tight."

THE now generally accepted theory with regard to the origin of the X rays is thus stated by A. A. Campbell-Swinton in a lecture before the London Camera Club, quoted in *The American Journal of Photography*, October: "The rays which proceed from the cathode consist of particles of the residual gas in the tube, which, being similarly electrified to the cathode with which they are in contact, are repelled at a great velocity—about half the velocity of light—rectilinearly and at right angles to the surface of the cathode; and these particles of gas, hitting the anticathode, give rise to non-periodic shocks in the ether, which shocks are X rays. That is the most approved theory of the X rays, and is due to Sir Gabriel Stokes, than whom no more competent authority could be found. There are several difficulties with regard to the theory of the X rays, one of them being that the rays are not propagated from the surface of the anticathode exactly in the same way as light is propagated. Sir Gabriel Stokes has brought forward this idea of a shock to the ether as a theory that will account for everything."

"SOME interesting experiments to ascertain the influence of cold upon the bending properties of wrought iron, Siemens-Martin open-hearth steel, Thomas steel, spring and cast steel, have been made by Prof. M. Rudeloff, director of the Imperial German testing-station," says *The Engineer*, London. "The samples were rounded off on the edges; the tests were made in a press. Cooling down to − 20°C. exercised but little influence upon the flexibility of the different materials tested. Only in the case of spring steel and forged iron a reduction of the bending angle was observed, from 91° to 84° with the former, and from 150° to 139° with the latter, while the other samples could be bent together at −20° C. as well as at ordinary room temperature, so that the two shanks covered each other, equaling a bending angle of 180°. The flexibility was in some cases at −20° C. even higher than at ordinary temperature, only in the case of Siemens-Martin and Thomas steel it declined from 100 to 80. The samples showed at the bending place no change in the material that might have been caused by the cooling down to −20° C. A cooling to −80° C. had likewise very little influence upon the flexibility of soft rivet iron and rolled puddled iron, but the flexibility of the other materials suffered by the lower temperature, especially cast and spring steel."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A FAMOUS NEW-TESTAMENT CITY.

MOST of the cities mentioned in the New Testament either have become wretched villages or have wholly disappeared. Of some of them the exact site is uncertain. There are not more than half a dozen which any one save an enthusiastic antiquarian cares to visit. Athens and Rome and Jerusalem and Alexandria and even Smyrna we know pretty well from the descriptions of travelers. Seldom, however, do we hear anything about Salonica, the Thessalonica to the Christian inhabitants of which St. Paul addressed two epistles. Yet it is a large and growing and flourishing town, not without attractions, as appears from a description in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris, November 1). He thus describes the approach from the sea:

"In going north along the coast of Thessaly, you sail a long time in a gulf, broad at the lower end, and see on your left the famous heights of Pelion, Ossa, and Olympus. Little by little the gulf contracts, until suddenly you seem to have reached the end of this vast maritime basin. This, however, is not so, and you enter a sort of immense lake, with calm water, constituting a roadstead, thoroughly sheltered. At the foot of this lake, on hills rising from the water's edge, there flashes in the sunshine a city framed in battlemented walls, which are now in ruins. These ramparts form a rectangle, which extends about half-way up the mountain, flanked by an imposing citadel. In the midst of the houses stand a great number of minarets, slender and white, with a certain ethereal and religious air. Many of the houses are surrounded with gardens, planted especially with cypress, and there is a goodly number of mosques, of Greek churches, of synagogs, and other monuments, without speaking of the ruins, which are numerous and are the remains of all the civilizations which have flourished on the soil, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Venetian."

In spite of the numerous masters the town has had in the course of centuries, the population is large, for it contains 70,000 Jews, as many Turks and Greeks, and several thousand Europeans. It is the second town in population in European Turkey, and the principal seaport after Constantinople. The writer continues:

"A superb quay, broad and flagged, runs the whole length of the city on the seaside, traversed by a tramway. Here are the cafés, the shops, the residences of the richest merchants, French, English, Italian, Greek. This is the center of animation. In the afternoon, toward five o'clock, it is a very agreeable promenade. You admire the setting sun, caressing with its golden rays the numerous masts of the vessels. You contemplate afar off in Thessaly the majestic mass of Olympus, where Juno, Venus, and the other immortals formerly dwelt. You meet any quantity of persons whom you are sure you must have seen somewhere: Jews in long robes bordered with fur and with a biblical physiognomy, as they appear in paintings and engravings; Turks resplendent in a red fez or a many-colored turban; Greeks in their national dress; the attendants of European consuls, in elegant coats braided and embroidered, but carrying, in their quality of guards, an alarming collection of daggers, of pistols, of arms and utensils of all kinds, stuck into a large girdle rolled several times about their body and making a great hump on their stomach; popes of the Greek Church, resembling advocates escaped from the French bar, save the bands and the ermine; mysterious Mussulman women who venture on the street, concealing their figures from head to foot under a large cloak and their pretty faces under a thick veil; officers of the Sultan in fez and frock-coat, and others too numerous to mention.

"The mosques of Salonica are considered the richest and most beautiful in Turkey, next to those of Constantinople. In general, nothing outside of a mosque, save the minaret, gives the visitor any indication of the use to which the building is put. Even the interior of these edifices makes no appeal to the imagination; there is a great difference between their bareness and the ideal elegance, not to say luxury, of Christian churches. Between the walls, crudely whitened, are mats on which believers prostrate themselves, after taking off their shoes; in the sanctuary, deserted and empty, are some carpets used for the same purpose: that is all, and it is cold, cheerless, desolate.

"Under the guidance of a Jew, who offered me his services—one of those Jews whose fathers took refuge in Macedonia from the Inquisition of Spain, who still speak Castilian and are called *Mamins*—I was enabled, at the expense of several drinks for my guide, to visit, at the height of the fast of Ramadan, the mosque of Santa Sophia, a reproduction, it seems, of the one at Constantinople, but reduced one third. Columns of very beautiful marble and of pink granite, with some pretty mosaics which run beneath these columns along the principal nave, are the only things which attract attention. Santa Sophia, like its prototype at Constantinople, is an old Byzantine cathedral turned into a mosque by the Turks. Many mosques of Salonica have the same history.

"In the court of the mosque St. George is a tribune of sculptured stone in a handsome style. St. Paul, according to tradition, climbed the steps which lead to the tribune and preached there, assisted by Silas and Timothy. I did not enter the mosque, because I would have been obliged to take off my shoes again, and give 'backshish.' From the outside I saw clearly a superb old gold mosaic, with figures, which covers the whole of the inside of the cupola and represents some scenes of the Christian religion. My examination, however, did not last long. A Mohammedan priest, very neat and very majestic in his furred garments, suddenly advanced. He was carefully gloved. With a contemptuous gesture, such as one would make to a ragamuffin, he signified to this Christian that he had nothing to do with the things of Mohammed, and that he must not profane with his sacriligious presence the season of the holy fast.

"I must not forget to mention a marble arch, having some curious bas-reliefs, which unfortunately have been much damaged and blackened by fire. This structure is in a broad street parallel to the quay and was erected to commemorate the victory of Philippi, where liberty, together with Cassius and Brutus, was destroyed by Antony and Octavius. For some inexplicable reason the arch is called the Arch of Constantine."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ORDINATION OF MRS. BOOTH.

AN interesting and unique ceremony was that which took place at Carnegie Hall, New York city, on a recent Monday evening, the occasion being the ordination of Mrs. Ballington Booth, of "The Volunteers of America," as a minister of the "General Church of God." The ceremony of "laying on of hands" was performed by Commander Booth, assisted by the Volunteers, Brigadier-General Fielding, Col. J. G. Hallimond, and Col. J. W. Merrill. Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, and the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., of Montclair, N. J., were present, but not in a representative capacity. A feature of the occasion was an address by Chauncey M. Depew. Mrs. Booth gave an address on prison work, in which she said that during the last year the Volunteers had reached about ten thousand inmates of penitentiaries.

In an article commenting on this event at Carnegie Hall, *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, New York) says, with particular reference to the ceremony of ordination:

"The theory of the ministry of the Congregationalists and Baptists differs greatly from that held by the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Presbyterian Church; also from that held by the Lutheran churches. The Baptists and the Congregationalists attach comparatively little importance to the distinction between the ministry and the laity. Mr. Spurgeon was never ordained, and used to say, 'I thank God that no man ever laid his empty hands on my empty head.' We are informed by an eminent Baptist clergyman that in this country laying on of hands in the ordination is generally omitted. Our readers will remember the extraordinary difficulties which attended the baptism of Miss Smiley, and her admission to the pulpits of Brooklyn and elsewhere. The Congregational theory does not invest the minister with any special governing power. Nor has he any more influence in the Baptist Church as a gov-

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ernor than any member of the church, except as he derives it from his personal character. He votes with the rest in deciding any question submitted to the church, and has but one vote.

"The theory of the local Congregational and Baptist churches is that the center of power is in the church itself. No church has any legal jurisdiction over any other church; its powers extend entirely to its fellowship, and to admission into the associations.

"Mrs. Booth can not be qualified by any such ordination as this to take part in the administration of the holy communion in any church which restricts the consecration of the elements and their administration to the ministry, and the ministry to men. Perhaps the Volunteers will develop into a regularly defined Christian sect, as may the regular Salvation Army. In this case, like others, they will be compelled to derive their resources chiefly from their own members. One sect more or less makes little or no difference, as the census of 1890 shows one hundred and forty-three religious denominations in the United States, of which about one hundred and thirty are Christian in name, and since that census was compiled several new sects have been started."

ARE THERE TOO MANY MINISTERS?

THE charge has been made in several influential quarters that the ranks of the Christian ministry are overcrowded and that the church is suffering in consequence. This superabundance of candidates for the pulpit accounts in part, it is said, for the low average in the salaries paid to ministers, a fact which calls forth so much comment derogatory to the membership of the churches. But this low average of pay is simply the result of the universal law of trade, where the supply of a given thing exceeds the demand. This state of things also tends not only to a cheapness in price but a cheapness in quality, a lowering of the standards of ministerial qualifications. These are some of the points traversed in a letter which a reader of the New York *Observer* sends to that paper. This writer says:

"I have claimed and written for the past fifteen years that there are too many ministers, and that the deceptive array of figures giving the number of churches and the number of ministers does not answer the question. It is both a sin and a shame to deceive parents and candidates with the plea that more ministers are needed, thus leading the latter to spend some of the best years of their lives, only to be turned adrift at last. If I could tell what I know with regard to some splendid men, in character and ability, and a tithe of what they and their families have suffered, none but the most self-denying and entirely consecrated men would enter the ministry.

"The ministerial world needs to-day just as much of a high tariff and protection as does the political world, for those already in are suffering from an unrighteous and unchristian competition.

"Neither the Board of Education nor any minister has a right to ask any one or any church for aid till the present condition of things is materially changed. The General Assembly and the religious press should set themselves to remedy these evils, to remove these burdens and charges upon and against the church and the ministry. It is not right to lay the blame upon the people for lack of liberality or spirituality, when the ministry itself and the General Assembly are at fault."

The Christian Observer (Southern Presbyterian, Louisville) takes a different view of the situation. It quotes from the New York *Observer's* correspondent and then says:

"We often hear the cry of 'too many ministers.' With equal propriety might the cry be raised that there are too many doctors, too many lawyers, too many farmers, too many tradesmen, too many manufacturers, too many teachers. For there are in every department of life an immense number who are either without employment or who are working on an insufficient salary. It is estimated that there are to-day more than a million able-bodied men in this country, ready and anxious to work, who can find no employment; and if we include the women also who feel the need and want the work, the probability is that there are from two to three millions of unemployed. Of course in such a condition of things there are necessarily some unemployed ministers.

"But is that a reason why young men should turn aside from the ministry to other professions? We have seen a statement to the effect that of the young men who graduate in the medical college, not one third make the practise of medicine their life work. A large majority of them drift off into other pursuits.

"The same is true also of lawyers. A very large percentage of those who take a good legal education and graduate in our law schools become business men or engage in pursuits other than that of the attorney. The fact, then, that some men who are theologically educated are not engaged in ministerial work, or are out of employment, does not indicate that there are too many ministers."

Rev. Calvin French takes up the same general question in *The Presbyterian Journal* (Philadelphia), and answers it with some facts and statistics which throw considerable new light upon the problem so far as the Presbyterian Church is concerned. Mr. French shows, for example, that the supply of ministers in the Presbyterian denomination has steadily diminished during the last fifteen or twenty years. The figures cited by him stand thus: In 1880 the church had 114 communicants to every minister; in 1890 the ratio was 126 to 1; in 1895, 137; in 1897, 138. That is, since 1880 the supply of ministers as compared with the number of communicants had decreased about eighteen per cent.

"THEOLOGY OF AN EVOLUTIONIST."

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, in a volume with the above title, attempts to apply the principle of evolution to the problems of religious life and thought. It is a companion to two other books, already published by the same author, "The Evolution of Christianity," which traces the history of Christianity as a spiritual force, and "Christianity and Social Problems," which exhibits the Christian faith as a social development. Dr. Abbott's religio-philosophic views have appeared under different heads, in the magazines, and have been reviewed in these pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 2, February 13, August 14, and October 16, 1897). His latest volume is a statement of Christianity as a system of doctrine.

Dr. Abbott starts out by assuming the truth of the principle of evolution as defined by Le Conté: "A continuous, progressive change, according to certain laws, and by means of resident forces." This is his text. But his working statement is John Fiske's summary: "Evolution is God's way of doing things." Theology, says Dr. Abbott, may be described as an attempt to explain God's way of doing things.

He then proceeds to take issue with the current theology, which he describes as Roman in its origin. "It assumes as an axiom a God apart from the universe and ruling over it. . . . It conceives of His government as a series of successive interventions. . . . God is some one outside of nature and outside of men, operating upon nature and upon men." This conception of the universe, while consistent and rational and quite consonant with faith in a living God, in revelation, in atonement, and in immortality, is rejected to-day by the great mass of scientific and philosophical thinkers:

"They have seen more and more reason to believe that all forces are one force, and that events formerly attributed to interventions of an apparently arbitrary will are really due to the operation of this one force. They have seen one supposed intervention after another eliminated, and they have come to believe that when the universe is fully understood it will appear that there are no such interventions. We are all agreed that there are fewer than our ancestors thought there were; the scientist of to-day thinks it probable that there are none. It is not my object to show that the scientist is right, but to show that, *if he is right*, he may still hold to spiritual faith in God, Bible, Christ, sacrifice. This volume is addressed not to disbelievers in evolution to prove that they are mistaken, but to believers in evolution to show them that their belief is not inconsistent with the Christian faith; it is

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inconsistent with much in the old *theology*, but not with anything in the old *faith*."

While admitting that he is not an expert biologist, and, therefore, is not fitted to speak from a biological standpoint, he declares it his belief, after a study of Darwin, Huxley, Haeckel, Tyndall, Le Conte, Drummond, and Tyler, that "the hypothesis of evolution has a groundwork of fact and reason":

"I acknowledge myself, then, a radical evolutionist—it is hardly necessary to say a theistic evolutionist. I reverently and heartily accept the axiom of theology that a personal God is the foundation of all life; but I also believe that God has but one way of doing things; that His way may be described in one word as the way of growth, or development, or evolution, terms which are substantially synonymous; that He resides in the world of nature and in the world of men; that there are no laws of nature which are not the laws of God's own being; that there are no forces of nature, that there is only one divine, infinite force, always proceeding from, always subject to the will of God; that there are not occasional or exceptional theophanies, but that all nature and all life is one great theophany; that there are not occasional interventions in the order of life which bear witness to the presence of God, but that life is itself a perpetual witness to His presence; that He transcends all phenomena, and yet is the creative, controlling, directing force in all phenomena. In so far as the theologian and the evolutionist differ in their interpretations of the history of life—that is, upon the question whether God's way of doing things is a way of successive interventions or a continuous and unbroken progress—I agree with the evolutionist, not with the theologian. My object in this volume is to show that religion—that is, the life of God in the soul of man—is better comprehended, and will better be promoted, by the philosophy which regards all life as divine, and God's way of doing things as the way of a continuous, progressive change, according to certain laws and by means of one resident force, than by the philosophy which supposes that some things are done by natural forces and according to natural laws, and others by special interventions of a divine will, acting from without, for the purpose of correcting errors or filling gaps."

The main part of the book consists of attempts to explain the great doctrinal truths of Christianity from an evolutionary standpoint. In the chapter on "Creation by Evolution," the difference is explained between "man's method of manufacture and God's method of growth": "What man makes has no reproductive power within itself. What God makes goes on reproducing itself, with ever new forms and in ever new vitality." "The doctrine of evolution, in its radical form, is the doctrine that all God's processes are processes of growth—not processes of manufacture."

Evolution, we are reminded, is the history of a process, not the explanation of a cause. "The evolutionist does not attempt to explain the cause of phenomena; he simply recites their history." It is on this point that the great expositors of evolution, Darwin, Huxley, and Tyndall, are so often misunderstood and misrepresented. A man's belief in evolution as the history of a process has no essential relation to his position on the question of a great first cause. He may be an atheistic evolutionist like Haeckel, or a theistic evolutionist like Henry Drummond or Dr. McCosh, of Princeton. "We are all partial evolutionists." We all believe that to a large extent the divine processes are processes of growth—the rose from a cutting, the horse from a colt, the man from a babe. "God's work, we evolutionists believe, is the work of progressive changes, a change from a lower to a higher condition, from a simpler to a more complex condition. . . . God dwells in nature, fashioning it according to His will by vital processes from within." The universe itself was brought to form by evolutionary processes. "It began its revolution, set in motion by that infinite and eternal energy which is an infinite and eternal mystery, and which I believe is God." Then the development or evolution continued until its present form was attained. But evolution is not complete. "There never was a time when the world was done. It is not done to-day. It is in the making."

The "theological account of the nature and origin of sin" is combated in the chapter on "The Genesis of Sin." The evolutionist's position is given in these paragraphs:

"Man, then, is an animal, and has ascended from a lower animal; but he is something immeasurably more than an animal. How did he get this something more? At what stage in his existence was it implanted in him? In what way? On this point the church has never agreed. Theologians have been divided in opinion into four schools, giving four separate answers to this question. The first is creationism—the doctrine that into every man, at some stage of his existence, presumptively at the time of his birth, God, by a miraculous or supernatural act, implants the divine spirit. The second is traducianism—the doctrine that at some period in the history of the human race God breathed the breath of divine life into some remote ancestor, and that the race has inherited that breath of life throughout all subsequent ages. The third is evolutionism—the doctrine that this higher life of man, this moral, this ethical, this spiritual nature, has been developed by natural processes as the higher physical phases of life have been developed by natural processes. The fourth is conditional immortality—the doctrine that the spiritual nature is developed and made dominant in men only as by faith they lay hold on God, and that there are men upon the earth who to all intents and purposes are but little higher than the animals, and will sink back into the animal and finally become extinct. . . . . .

"One may be an evolutionist, he may believe that the individual emerged from a lower animal; he may believe the whole race has emerged from a lower animal condition, and yet he may believe that in this emergence every individual comes under divine law, and that every violation of that divine law is a sin, and every sin is a falling back into the animal condition; and the only hope of himself and the only hope of the race is in the power that shall lift him up and out of his lower self into his higher, truer, nobler self, until he shall be no longer a son of the animal, but in very truth a son of God."

Has there been an evolution of inspiration and revelation? To this question Dr. Abbott answers:

"The evolutionist believes that the race has grown, as the individual grows, into the knowledge of God and His righteousness. He does not believe that there was a perfect revelation at first which man lost and is gradually recovering. He believes that there has been an increasing capacity to receive religious truth, and therefore an increasing understanding of it. . . . . .

"We all believe that there has been such a gradual development in all knowledge except that which we call religious. . . . .

"It is as impossible to separate life into its constituent elements, as to separate a river into its separate drops. The man grows; one part is not instantly created and another part abandoned to growth. In other words, conscience, reverence, faith, hope, love, are as subject to the laws of growth as the intellectual faculties or the social impulses. And only as these divine capacities grow is a knowledge of the divine possible. It is as impossible to put a saint's knowledge of God into a savage by an instantaneous process, as to put into him a scientist's knowledge of nature. The proposition is unthinkable. If one believes in the evolution of man, he must believe in the evolution of inspiration and revelation."

Jesus Christ is the supreme manifestation which history affords of the divine. "If we believe that evolution is simply God's method of manifesting Himself, then we need not be afraid to say that Jesus Christ is the supreme product of evolution in human history."

The great mystery of suffering and sacrifice, the terrible internecine strife of nature which Darwinism calls the survival of the fittest—this is not evolution, altho in popular language evolution and the struggle for existence are generally confounded. Dr. Abbott characterizes this doctrine as a hard and cruel view of life, and quotes Huxley and Drummond in refutation of it. There is a certain imaginary line in the progress of life, these thinkers agree, beyond which the moral law begins to operate, and then this struggle for existence must give way to a new force, "that which is ethically best," or, as Drummond puts it, in his "Ascent of Man," the struggle for the life of others, which under the

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name of Altruism at last "assumes a sovereignty before which the earlier struggle sinks into insignificance."

Life proceeds from life; progress from sacrifice:

"What has made the church of Christ what it is to-day. *Our* struggles? Did *we* face the persecutions of Nero? Did *we* flee from the persecuting hordes in the Waldensian valleys? Did *we* fight the battles with the Duke of Alva on the plains of Netherlands? Did *we* struggle with hierarchical despotism at Worcester and Naseby? Did *we* face the cold and the suffering of New England? Others have struggled for us, and we have taken the fruit of their struggles; and if our posterity are to have a nation worthy of their possession, it will be because in us there is also some hand-to-hand wrestling, some self-denial, some struggle with the forces of corruption and evil in our own time. This is the great general law which Paul has expressed in the declaration, 'The whole creation groaneth and travaileth together in pain until now.' Vicarious sacrifice is not an episode. It is the universal law of life. Life comes only from life. This is the first proposition. Life-giving costs the life-giver something. That is the second proposition. Pain is travail-pain, birth-pain; and it is a part of the divine order of nature—that the birth of a higher life should always be through the pain of another."

Miracles even are consistent with the doctrine of evolution. Some of the miracles recorded in the Bible Dr. Abbott believes actually took place. Some he does not believe in; of others he is uncertain. The resurrection of Jesus Christ he regards as "the best attested fact of ancient history."

"For let it be remembered again that a miracle is not a manifestation of an unusual power, but an unusual manifestation of a continuous power. It is sometimes said that all nature is a miracle. If a miracle is simply a sign of superhuman power, that is true. There is really no greater manifestation of God in the multiplication of five loaves and two small fishes into food sufficient to feed five thousand than in the multiplication of a bushel of seed-corn into a hundred bushels; no greater revelation of His life-giving power in a resurrection than in a birth. The only difference between the two is that one is common, and the other uncommon. And this answers the question which Renan asks, Why are not miracles repeated? The reply is, If they were repeated they would cease to be miracles. A miracle constantly repeated becomes a process of nature."

By logical sequence the last chapter is devoted to a consideration of "Evolution and Immortality":

"Belief in evolution, so far from weakening faith in immortality, strengthens it, I might almost say necessitates it. . . . . .

"Are we to think that this long cycle of ages has run its course, and chaos has been converted into order, and out of order the architectural splendor of the heavens and earth has been fashioned, and in that architectural splendor of the heavens and the earth life has been developed, first in its lower vegetable forms, and then in its intermediary animal forms, and finally out of these the highest conceivable life, the capacity to think, to feel, to will, only that thinking, feeling, willing, may continue for thirty, forty, fifty, or sixty years, and then cease: ages for a lifetime, an eternity for an instant, the whole long process of development culminating in—nothing? . . . . .

"Even then, if one looked on man and saw how his aspirations and desires reached out into eternity, how he projected himself into eternity, how he set forces to work that were reaching forward into the far future—even then it were difficult to see why it should be thought that 'death ends all.' But when one believes that the whole creation is focused on man—that the whole process of the planetary system, beginning so far back that not memory nor even imagination can conceive it, issues in man; when one believes that the whole process of the long evolution, purposed in the divine love, thought out in the divine mind, and wrought out by divine energy, has been accomplished for the purpose of producing a thinking, willing, loving man, how is it possible for him to believe that the end of it all is—nothing?"

BISHOP COLEMAN, of Delaware, has taken occasion to condemn publicly the custom of erecting what he calls "heathen monuments" in Christian cemeteries. Among heathen monuments he classes obelisks, wrecked ships, broken shafts, and urns.

PASTORLESS CHURCHES AND CHURCHLESS PASTORS.

A WRITER in *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) is the authority for facts and figures of a somewhat unpleasant and disturbing character concerning the problem of the pastoral relation as it presents itself in the Baptist denomination. The statement is made, at the outset, that the Baptist Church in America has now about ten thousand vacant pulpits and "perhaps six thousand ministers without charge," about one fourth of the churches and the same percentage of pastors. And this condition of affairs, it is declared, is not temporary, but chronic. From a study of state annuals and other denominational publications, the writer draws the conclusion that 7 per cent. is a generous allowance for the proportion of ordained ministers engaged in all other religious work than that of the pastor, "leaving for the field and period examined 22 per cent. of the ordained ministers wholly without charge." Following this the writer says:

"Again, the large cities like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago have a surplus of ministers who have gravitated toward the center formed by a large weekly pastoral conference in the hope of obtaining pastorates. These brethren often linger for many months having only occasional 'supply' work, and often getting out of the drift of the pastoral succession altogether until in desperation, unwillingly, they enter some secular business to keep their families from starving. Moreover, according to the 'Baptist Year-Book,' there is an excess of ordained ministers over churches in thirteen out of forty-eight States and Territories. The investigation reported will doubtless be accepted as fairly illustrative of the condition of our churches North; and it can hardly be claimed that a minute investigation of the condition of our Southern and colored churches would improve the showing. Indeed, the States taken are in the main the foremost in aggressive, systematic work, and in the Northern churches as a whole the ministerial supply is according to the 'Year-Book,' far better than in the South, there being 7,304 ministers and 8,641 churches, a ratio of 84 per cent. of ministers to churches; while in the South there are white and colored, 20,470 ministers and 31,423 churches, the ratio of ministers being but 65 per cent. Accordingly it seems wholly within bounds to estimate, as at the beginning of this article, that we have 10,000 pastorless Baptist churches and 6,000 more churchless pastors.

"What does the Lord of the churches think of a condition wherein these thousands of His vineyards lack the care of responsible husbandmen, while at the same time thousands of His husbandmen stand idle, tho longing to be about their Master's business? A manufacturing plant suffers greater deterioration from a few months of idleness than from the wear and tear of a year's work; but the deterioration of a church is more rapid and often irreparable under such conditions.

"One can understand the enormous advantage possessed by the Methodist Episcopal Church in a system whereby no one of its scores of thousands of churches is ever left pastorless, and no one of its many thousands of pastors who desire and deserve it is left without work. We are not likely to accept the mechanical devices whereby this vastly desirable result is secured, but in the face of our record of thousands of vacant pulpits and idle ministers, it becomes us to question whether there may not be some allowable cooperation within the limits of Baptist independency whereby some approximate utilization of our resources may be accomplished."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE *Odeski Novosti* learns that the law relating to the residence of Jews in Siberia contains a technical error, and, when rectified, permission will be granted to the Jews to live there.

The Christian Advocate, New York, announces that upon the completion of its current volume the form of the paper is to be changed to about one half the present size. "The number of pages will be forty, and about once a month it will be increased to forty-eight. Illustrations will be used."

THE Rev. Winnington Ingram, of the "Oxford House," in Bethnal Green, London, is quoted in *The Christian Commonwealth* as saying, when preaching recently before the University of Cambridge, that, from his personal experience, he believed that no part of England was "in itself more morally depressive than East London, with the possible exception of South London," and that only 1 per cent. of the population attend either church or chapel.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THAT MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION AGAIN.

CONTRARY to the expectation of Wilfrid Laurier, who was anxious to obtain the Pope's view on the Manitoba school question, Leo XIII. has decided that it is best for the Canadian Catholics to educate their children in purely Catholic schools. This places the Canadian Premier in a somewhat awkward position; but it seems that a considerable number of French Canadian citizens are ready to support him even if he should show defiance to the clearly expressed opinion of Rome. The Pope's decision is also likely to encourage the Canadian Tories to make this question once more a plank in their political platform, altho they lost the last election, when the Manitoba school question was one of the main issues. Many French Canadian organs declare that their readers are tired of the subject.

The *Patrie*, Montreal, discourages Tory attempts to draw the French Canadians away from the Liberals by the use of the Pope's decision. It says:

"Does any one believe that our good people, tired out as they are by a six years' agitation, will again be victimized by the Tories, and confide their interests to a divided, disorganized, and horribly compromised party? No, our people are for and with the Liberal Party, whose chief champions tolerance, fraternity, and concord, whose program preaches equal justice to all, and whose endeavor is to work for the good of the country."

The *Temps*, Ottawa, more cautiously declares that it never regarded the question as settled, and claims that Greenway, the Manitoba Premier, promised to make concessions "if the Catholics were not satisfied." The *Minerve*, Montreal, expresses itself as follows:

"The Pope has spoken. He has justified the actions of the Archbishop of St. Boniface and the Bishop of Quebec; the Father of the Faithful approves and encourages the noble attitude of the Catholic minority of Manitoba. It is a great piece of news indeed, and does our hearts good. This part of the school question is therefore definitely settled so far as the Catholics are concerned. The church has spoken, and every Catholic is bound to submit. Remains only the political part of it. With regard to this, the respect for the constitution ought to encourage every patriotic man who believes in the country's future. Protestants and Catholics, English and French, ought to rally to the defense of the constitution."

The Canada speaks of a "triumph of the episcopate over the clique of 'Reds' which governs us." There is, however, much dissatisfaction among the Liberals over the reopening of the question, especially in the English-Canadian papers. The *Tribune*, Winnipeg, whose editorials are largely quoted in Canada, says:

"A great deal of mawkish sentimentality has been indulged in by many well-meaning but illogical persons, who fancy they have detected a growing liberality in the views and policy of the directing minds in the church. The idea of a liberal Roman Catholic Church is simply an incongruous paradox. Liberalism in its legitimate sense invokes the right of all men to personal freedom and the exercise of their individual judgment. The whole theology and policy of the Church of Rome is based (rightly or wrongly) on the assumption that, in matters involving ethical considerations—and this covers practically the whole range of human thought—men must subordinate their judgment to the formulas and dicta of the church. . . . So far as Manitoba is concerned the Pope's pronouncement will have no effect, unless possibly to revive in a measure and for a time the asperities engendered by the controversy, and which had happily been dying out."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, hopes the Pope has spoken *ex cathedra*. *The Evening Telegram* says:

"The immediate effect of the decision will be to keep up parochial schools for a time in the districts of Manitoba which are largely Roman Catholic. Sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, the Roman Catholics will take advantage of the law and establish schools in these districts which will be public in name only. In districts where Roman Catholics are not numerous enough to maintain a separate school their children will attend the public school, and the good feeling between majority and minority will abolish all bitterness."

The Montreal *Star* shares this opinion. The Halifax *Herald*, however, thinks this is underrating the power of the church, and points out that the Pope's opinion must have all the more weight as it was not given unasked. The paper says:

"It must be borne in mind that the decision is given as the result of an appeal to Rome, if not by the Government of Canada, by at least a number of its members, including the first minister. And the decision was upon a very important point—important to the whole people of Canada, but of especial importance to Laurier and Tarte and the Roman Catholic electors whom they had deluded into supporting them. And if, as reported, that point has been decided adversely to the contentions of Laurier and Tarte, the result places those two men and their Roman Catholic supporters in an extraordinary position—that of pretending to be Roman Catholics, of appealing to Rome as loyal members of that church, and of then defying Rome's decision when it is given!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN NATIONALITIES IN AUSTRIA.

THE German Liberals, who also represent the German National element in the Austrian Parliament, have gained a momentary victory. Casimir Badeni has resigned his post as Premier of Austria, and a German, v. Gautsch, has taken the place of the Pole. The obnoxious language ordinance will be revised and submitted to the Parliament. But lasting peace will hardly return to Austria. There is no doubt in the minds of the Germans that Austria must fall to pieces unless they can maintain their dominant position, and that they can do so is very gravely questioned. The danger to the German element lies in the fact that they are generally averse to political activity, and if the Czech and other Slav nationalities once obtain power the German element is likely to be absorbed in time. The Germans in this struggle receive very strong moral support from their fellow nationals in the German empire. Professor Mommsen recently addressed a letter to the *Freie Presse*, Vienna, from which we quote the following:

"The apostles of barbarism are busily at work to bury the result of five centuries of German civilization. . . . Ill-timed indulgence is responsible for much harm in Austria; everything is at stake; to be vanquished means to the Germans to be annihilated. It is for us very painful to find that the Catholics value the rosary above the Fatherland.

"Austria is a great state only while the Germans hold her together. . . . The German Austrians can not emigrate from the lands which they have raised to material and intellectual prosperity. They can not, like the Russian Jews, leave the country. Whoever is willing to accept defeat in this struggle must know that his grandchildren, if not his children, will become Czechs. . . . Strike hard! For arguments the Czech skull is impenetrable; nothing but blows will influence it. Parliamentary methods will not avail with an enemy who has no respect for law and order."

In the *Budapesti Hirlap* Professor Mommsen warns the Hungarians that they must assist the German Liberals as much as possible, unless they wish to endanger Hungarian civilization, which is also Liberal in its tendencies, and can not hope to struggle successfully against reaction, if Hungary is separated altogether from Austria.

The *Narodny Listi*, Prague, the principal organ of the Czechs, replies to this that "the Czech skulls are, luckily, hard enough to

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withstand any sort of blows that Germans are able to give," and adds that "all this Prussian fanaticism is useless." The *Tageblatt*, Graz, says the Germans, having entered upon the struggle, will continue it to the end; their resources are great, and they expect to be victorious, as in the former ages. "Rather than submit to the dominance of nationalities whom they have themselves raised to their present civilization, the Germans will refuse to remember the needs of the monarchy," says the paper. The *Politische Korrespondenz*, Vienna, expresses itself to the following effect:

The monarchy is, indeed, in grave danger. Not so much because the agreement with Hungary has failed to pass through the Parliament, as because Austria is composed of so many conflicting nationalities. The Germans, being the wealthiest and most progressive of these nationalities, have so far managed to hold the empire together. If they lose in this struggle, there is no nationality sufficiently influential to take their place. The Crown must therefore deliberate very slowly on the course it will take with regard to this victory of the German minority.

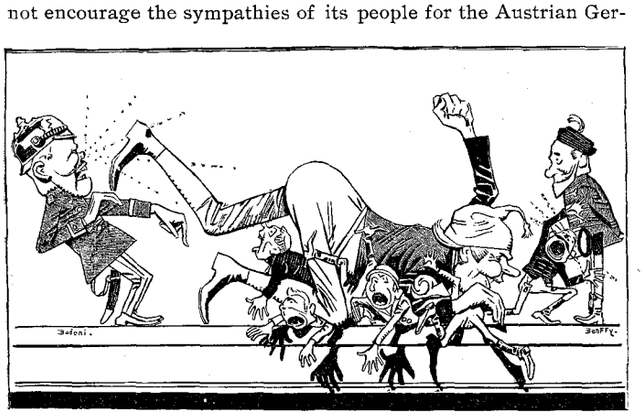
In the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Charles Benoist points out that the struggle in Austria must necessarily affect the political situation in Europe. When the Dual Monarchy is no longer essentially German and Magyar Liberal in its tendencies, it must become Slav and reactionary.

M. de Pressensé, in *Cosmopolis*, thinks the Triple Alliance is certain to be affected. Few of our European contemporaries view the question altogether without prejudice. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, which claims precedence for the French element in Belgium, as the most liberal and active, sides strongly with the Germans in Austria. In Denmark, which lost Schleswig-Holstein through an ordinance intended to deprive the Germans of their language and nationality, even the liberal press is against the Germans. *Politiken*, Copenhagen, says:

"There is no reason to think that the ordinance granting equal rights to the Czech language with German could in any way infringe upon the justifiable national interests of the Germans. The fact is that the Germans for centuries have regarded themselves as superior to the other nationalities of Austria, and that they pretend to a dominant position still. They fancy that they have carried civilization into those countries, and for this reason deny the right of other nationalities to establish their languages on a parity with German in administrative affairs."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, can not see why the Prussians should complain of the precarious condition of the Austrian Germans. The loss of power in the Austrian monarchy, thinks the paper, is the just price for the consolidation of Germany under the King of Prussia, which led to the present advantageous position of imperial Germany. The paper nevertheless acknowledges that the people in Germany are a most important factor in this internal Austrian conflict. We quote as follows:

"It must be acknowledged that the German Government does not encourage the sympathies of its people for the Austrian Germans. But it is doubtful whether it will be able to resist public opinion. The Germans remain calm enough, so far, but they are getting Pan-Germanistic, and the movement can hardly be arrested. This is not, of course, the only point of view from which the Austrian problem should be regarded, but it is certainly one of the most grave, and one which may lead to serious developments in the future."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE SLAVS: "Mr. Policeman, take this fellow away or we'll strangle him!"—*From Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

OPENING OF THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE IN RUSSIA.

AN event of the greatest importance to educated and progressive Russia is the opening this fall at St. Petersburg of the woman's medical institute. Many years ago a similar institution was closed summarily by the Government on account of the supposed connection between higher education for women and their tendency to affiliate with the revolutionary movement. A great future is universally predicted for the new institution. The following details we gather from an article in the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya:*

The number of those who have passed the severe examinations and secured admission is one hundred and sixty-five, of whom more than half have come from the provincial cities. Forty-seven are the graduates of colleges, the remainder being graduates of special educational institutions and gymnasia. The average age of the students is twenty-four years, the youngest being twenty years of age and the oldest thirty-seven. Ninety per cent. are orthodox Christians of the Greek Church, 3 per cent. Catholics of the Roman persuasion, 3 per cent. Lutherans, and 3 per cent. Jewish. The extraordinary percentage of the Orthodox Russian women is significant of the strong hold of liberal ideas upon Russia.

There is special delight and satisfaction over the reestablishment of the medical college for women among the provincial assemblies of Russia, which exemplify the little self-government which the Russian system allows. The imperative need of provincial and rural Russia for female physicians is thus shown in a letter from a leading physician in the St. Petersburg *Novosti:*

"If the opening of the medical college will be welcomed as a boon by anybody, it will be by the provincial population. I have spent a summer in a village in southern Russia and have had occasion to study the conditions under which provincial physicians have to pursue their professional labors. I have often been surprised at the interest displayed by the leading and active workers in the provincial assemblies in the woman's medical institute; but it soon became clear to me why it is the hope and dream of all unselfish provincial humanitarians to have women as physicians in the employ of the local government bodies.

"The life of the provincial physician is a life of heroism, of sacrifice, and who are so capable of self-abnegation and pioneering as women? In the district where I passed the summer, one physician had daily one hundred and twenty patients in his dispensary. At the rate of five minutes to a patient, ten out of twenty-four hours have to be spent on dispensary service alone. In addition, the physician had under his control a hospital containing twenty-five beds. Twice a week he had to operate—on the average in a dozen cases more or less serious. Finally, he had a territory of about twenty miles to cover each day in visiting patients too ill to come to the hospital. Altogether, an amount of work exceeding that of those condemned to hard labor in the state prisons for which the twenty-four hours are scarcely sufficient. Such is the task of the provincial physician employed by the local assembly, and it requires extraordinary love of one's profession and rare devotion to humanity to enable one to cope with the herculean labors devolving upon him. The physician I refer to, thanks to his systematic and scientific methods and exceptional skill, manages to attend to his duties in sixteen hours. He knows nothing of personal life and interest; his existence is a sacrifice.

"But are there many who can thus support the cross? Are there many who have the enthusiasm, the moral and mental strength necessary to such a life? No wonder many provincial

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physicians weary of the struggle and abandon the service of the people for personal comfort and ease. This is why women physicians are so gladly welcomed by provincial workers. Women have proved themselves equal to the heroic task imposed by the conditions of rural Russia. Women physicians are not mere laborers; they are pioneers and martyrs. They devote themselves to the people's welfare with a single-mindedness truly inspiring. The appeals of the masses move them to the sacrifice of self. They win the confidence and love of all, and they can do wonders.

"Of course the condition is anomalous, and it is essential to change a system which makes such impossible demands upon individuals. But until a change is made, the Russian peasant, the Russian village, is to be congratulated on the prospect of receiving in the near future an annual gift of a few hundred young pioneers and heroines ready to lay down their lives, to exhaust their science and health, in the service of the poor and unfortunate."

The Russian press recall the heroic labors of female physicians during the famine some years ago, and express the belief that the lessons of those terrible years have done more to win the Government over to the cause of higher and professional education for women than any other influence. There is a strong movement on foot for the establishment of agricultural schools for women. Indeed, reactionary as Russia is politically, the cause of woman's progress promises to make great strides there in the next few years.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS POLITICAL DISAFFECTION?

MR. TILAK, the most prominent of the Indian editors whom the British authorities have recently fined, banished, or imprisoned for seditious articles, has appealed from his sentence. The appeal has been refused. This refusal, coupled with the text of the argument used in convicting, has caused some comment in England. *The Westminster Gazette* doubts whether it was wise for Lord Halsbury, who, as Lord Chancellor, is the highest judiciary authority, to be selected as mouthpiece of the Government of which he is a member. The paper admits that it is for the people of England, and not for the Indians themselves, to say whether conquered India is governed well or not, but it thinks that extreme caution should be exercised to convince the Indians that there is a distinction between the executive and the judiciary element in the British Government, especially as the judge who tried Tilak used an argument which stands unique in the annals of political prosecution. Mr. Justice Strachey said:

"The offense, as defined by the first clause, is exciting, or attempting to excite, feelings of disaffection to the Government. What are feelings of disaffection? I agree with the late chief justice of Bengal that disaffection means simply the absence of affection. It means hatred, enmity, dislike, hostility, contempt, and every form of ill-will to the Government. Disloyalty is, perhaps, the best general term comprehending every possible form of bad feeling to the Government. It means everything which indicates hostility to Government. That is what the law means by the disaffection which a man must not excite or attempt to excite; he must not make, or try to make, others feel enmity of any kind toward the Government. The amount or intensity of the disaffection is absolutely immaterial, except, perhaps, in dealing with the question of punishment; if a man excites, or attempts to excite, feelings of disaffection, great or small, he is guilty under the section."

The Westminster Gazette comments upon this in the following terms:

"Can any judge in any part of the world have made himself responsible for this definition? We shudder to think what the application of this principle to Western politics would result in; but granting a whole world of difference between East and West, what is the sense of it if we tolerate the existence of a critical press in India at all? Justice Strachey's net is wide enough and close enough to cover every kind of absence of affection from dislike and hostility to hate and contempt. Even the amount or intensity of the feeling is 'absolutely immaterial' except for determining the punishment of the offender. Whoever excites or attempts to excite an 'absence of affection' is guilty. . . . Nothing is more important to our administration of India than that we should treat the native press in a right manner, recognizing, of course, its essential difference from a European press, but also the limits of prudent interference with this safety-valve of fermenting opinion. It would be a logical act of despotism to suppress the native journal altogether; but it is not logical, and it can serve no purpose to give it a nominal freedom and yet to require it to inspire nothing but 'affection' for the British Raj."

CAVALRY IN FUTURE WARS.

IT has been said that the days of dashing cavalrymen will soon be over, and that the art of riding will become as purely a pastime as the art of sailing is destined to become by reason of the introduction of steam. This opinion is combated very vigorously by Major Kunz in his *Kriegs-Geschichtliche Beiträge*. He believes that the uses of cavalry have been changed, but that its existence is not yet endangered. On the other hand, he points out that mere mounted men, as against highly trained riders under the very best leaders, are absolutely useless to-day. Commenting upon the many brilliant tho unfortunate cavalry attacks executed by the French in 1870, he says:

"1. A frontal attack of cavalry against victorious infantry can only be justified when the aim is to save time for the purpose of saving the beaten army. The success of such an attack is practically impossible.

"2. Momentary success of an attack against the flank of victorious infantry is possible. But even such an attack must end in the destruction of the force which undertakes it.

"3. If the enemy's infantry is beaten, cavalry may be used to advantage. But it must be faultless cavalry, led by faultless, courageous riders, men who are also perfect in their knowledge of the history and psychology of war. In such a case no thought must be given to a few hundred horses foundering on the field. The enemy's infantry must not be given time to assemble. The cavalry must endeavor to head off the fugitives, for the most disheartened of them will lead the stampede. In the rear of a flying army are always the bravest. It matters little whether the enemy loses much in killed and wounded. The question is not how to kill men, but how to discourage them, to rob them of their leaders, to destroy their organization.

"An infantry which has suffered heavy losses, but has advanced victoriously, and has still sufficient ammunition, may laugh at a cavalry attack. An infantry that has been beaten, and whose officers are killed, and which has lost courage in consequence, is a ready prey for enterprising cavalry. It will be said that, in such a case, the cavalry of the beaten army must sacrifice itself for the infantry. Quite true. The task of the attacking cavalry will then be to overthrow the horsemen of the vanquished army. If this succeeds, the stampeded horsemen will only assist in increasing the confusion of the flying infantry.

"At any rate, a few hundred men and horses dying of sheer exhaustion in the pursuit of a beaten enemy will save the trouble of another bloody battle. To train the cavalry for such work is the purpose of extensive maneuvers."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A COMPREHENSIVE list of names of devices for exhibiting moving figures by means of chronophotography, given in a recently published advertising circular, shows to what an extent this branch of photography has taken a place in catering to the popular taste. The list runs thus: Phantoscope, Criterioscope, Vitascope, Cinematograph, Biograph, Kinematograph, Wondorscope. Animatoscope, Vitagraph, Panoramograph, Cosmoscope, Anarithmoscope, Katoptikum, Magniscope, Zoeoptrotrope, Phantasmagoria, Projectoscope, Variscope, Cinograph, Cinnomonograph, Hypnoscope, Centograph. X-ograph, Electroscope, Cinagraphoscope, Kinetoscope, Craboscope, Vitaletiscope, Cinematoscope, Mutoscope, Cinoscope, Animaloscope, Theatograph, Chronophotographoscope, Motograph, Kinetograph, Rayoscope, Motorscope, Kinotiphone, Thromotrope, Phenakistoscope, Venetrope, Vitrescope, Zinematograph, Vitopticon, Stinnetiscope, Vivrescope, Diaramiscope, Lobsterscope, Corminograph, Kineoptoscope.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXPLORER'S TALE OF HARDSHIP.

DR. SVEN HEDEN is a young Swedish explorer who has lived to tell one of the most marvelous tales of hardship endured and difficulties overcome by sheer pluck that were ever given to the world. The story is told by himself and recorded by R. H. Sherard in *McClure's Magazine* (December). The scene of the events narrated is in Central Asia, in the Takla Makan Desert. He was equipped for the journey by his king, and discovered in the course of it the ruins of two Buddhist towns in the heart of a Mohammedan country, ruins telling of a former high civilization in what is now a desert waste. He is a passionate student of geographical science, and it was in the interest of that science that he started out. Here is his story:

"I started from Kashgar on February 17, 1895, with four Turkish servants and eight fine camels. I wanted to cross from the Yarkand-Darya River to the Khotan-Darya River, over the Takla-Makan Desert. I wanted to explore this desert, which nobody had ever done. There were many legends anent it among the inhabitants on its confines—stories of ancient towns buried in the sand; and I wanted to learn if there was any foundation for these stories. I entered the desert on April 10. We had water for twenty-five days with us, carried in iron tanks on the backs of the camels. It was all sand—moving dunes of sand. The days were very hot, the nights were bitterly cold. The air was full of dust. We crossed the first half of the desert in thirteen days, and came to a region where there were some hills and small fresh-water lakes. Here I bade my men fill the cisterns with fresh water for ten days. We then proceeded, all going well. On the second day after we had left the lakes, I looked at the cisterns and found that water for four days only had been taken! I thought we could reach the Khotan-Darya in six days, and one of my servants told me that in three days' march from where we were we should find a place where we could dig for water. I believed him, and we went on.

"We found no water, and two days after, our supply was exhausted. The camels got ill; we lost three camels before May 1. On May 1 the men began to sicken. I was so thirsty that I drank a glass of the vile Chinese spirit. It made me very ill. We only proceeded four kilometers that day—early in the morning. My men were all weeping and clamoring to Allah. They said they could go no farther; they said they wanted to die. I made them put up the tent, and then we all undressed and lay down naked in the tent. During that day we killed our last sheep, and drank its blood. We all thought to die. I thought I would do my best to go as far as possible. That is the difference between a European and an Oriental: a European thinks that a life is not so easily taken away; an Oriental is a fatalist, and will not fight for its preservation. In the evening of May Day we were all mad with raging thirst. When night fell we walked on. Two of the men could not move. They were dying. So we had to leave them. I said to them, 'Wait a little here, sleep a little, and then follow us.'

"I had to abandon much of my luggage—5,000 kronors' worth—for the camels were too weak. But I took my most important instruments with me, all my Chinese silver, my maps, and my notes. That night another camel died. I was ahead, carrying a torch to lead the way. In the night a third man gave in, and lay down in the sand and motioned to me to leave him to die. Then I abandoned everything—silver, maps, and notebooks—and took only what I could carry: two chronometers, a box of matches, ten cigarettes, and a compass. The last of the men followed. We went east. The man carried a spade and an iron pot. The spade was to dig for water; the iron pot held clotted blood, foul and putrid. Thus we staggered on, through the moving dunes of sand, till the morning of the second of May.

"When the sun rose we dug out holes in the sand, which was cold from the frost of the night, and undressed and lay down naked. With our clothes and the spade we made a little tent, which gave us just enough shelter for our heads. We lay there for ten hours. At nightfall we staggered on again, still toward the east. We advanced all the night of the second, and the morning of the third of May. On this morning, as we were stumbling along, Kasim suddenly gripped my shoulder and pointed east. He could not speak. I could see nothing. At last he whispered 'Tamarisk!' So we walked on, and after a while I saw a green thing on the horizon.

"We reached it at last, but we could not dig. It was all sand, yards deep. But we thanked God, and munched the green foliage; and all that day we lay naked in its shadow. At nightfall I dressed, and bade Kasim follow. He lay where he was, and said not a word. I left him, and went east. I went on till one in the morning. Then I came to another tamarisk, and as the night was bitterly cold, I collected the fallen branches and made a fire. In the night my companion came up. He had seen my fire. He did not speak. I did not speak. We had no interest to talk. It was impossible to do so, for our mouths were as dry as our skins.

"That night we walked on for several hours, and so on till the sun grew hot on the 4th of May, when we again lay down naked on the sand. On the night of May 4 we advanced crawling on all fours and resting every ten yards or so. I meant to save my life. I felt all along that my life could not be thrown away like that. We came to three desert poplars on a patch of soil where there was no sand. We tried to dig, but we were too weak and the frozen ground was too hard. We barely dug to a depth of six inches. Then we fell on our faces and clawed up the earth with our fingers. But we could not dig deep. So we abandoned the hope of finding water there and lit a fire, in the hope that Islam-Bai, the man who stayed behind with the camels, might chance to see it and follow on. It happened so, but I only knew it later. On the 5th we went on, east. We were bitterly disappointed, for the poplars had given us hope, and we had to cross a broad belt of sterile sand.

"At last we saw a black line on the horizon, very dark and very thin, and we understood that it must be the forests of Khotan-Darya. We reached the forest by the time the sun grew hot. It was very deep and very dense, a black forest of very old trees. We saw the tracks of wild beasts. All that day we lay naked in the shade of the trees. There was no sign of water anywhere. In the evening I dressed, and told Kasim to arise. He could not move. He was going mad. He looked fearful, lying flat on his back, with his arms stretched out, naked, with staring eyes and open mouth. I went on. The forest was very dense and the night black, black. I had eaten nothing for ten days; I had drunk nothing for nine. I crossed the forest crawling on all fours, tottering from tree to tree. I carried the haft of the spade as a crutch. At last I came to an open place. The forest ended like a devastated plain. This was a river-bed, the bed of the Khotan-Darya. It was quite dry. There was not a drop of water. I understood that this was the bad season for water. The river-beds are dry in the spring, for the snow which feeds them has not yet melted on the mountains.

"I went on. I meant to *live*. I would find water. I was very weak, but I crawled on all fours, and at last I crossed the river-bed. It was three kilometers wide. Then, as I reached the right bank of the river, I heard the sound of a duck lifting and the noise of splashing water. I crawled in that direction, and found a large pool of clear, fresh water. I thanked God first, and then I felt my pulse. I wanted to see the effect that drinking would have on it. It was at forty-eight. Then I drank. I drank fearfully. I had a little tin with me. It had contained chocolates, but I had thrown these away as I could swallow nothing. The tin I had kept. I had felt sure, all the time, that I should find water and that I should use that tin as a drinking-cup. I drank and drank and drank. It was a most lovely feeling. I felt my blood liquefying. It began to run in my veins; my pores opened. My pulse went up at once to fifty-three. I felt quite fresh and living.

"As I lay there I heard a noise in the reeds like a big animal moving. I thought it must be a tiger. There are tigers in the Khotan-Darya. I had not the faintest feeling of fear. I felt that the life that had been just regained could not be taken from me by such a beast as a tiger. I waited for him with pleasure. I wanted to look into his eyes. He did not come. He was probably frightened to see a man."

"Was not the torture of thirst terrible during those nine days?"

"No. After the first three or four days the sharpness of the want seemed to blunt itself. But as the days went on I grew weaker and weaker. I felt like a convalescent after many, many years of sickness.

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"Then," continued Sven Hedin, "I remembered Kasim. So I took off my Swedish boots and filled them with water, and hooked them by the tags over the ends of my spade-haft, and retraced my steps. I could walk now. But it was so dark when I reached the forest I could not find my track. I shouted 'Kasim! Kasim! Kasim!' but he did not answer, and I thought he was dead. Then I made a fire in the forest—for fear of tigers—a huge fire, a splendid illumination, lighting up the mysterious darknesses of this primeval forest. It gave me very great pleasure to see this fire. At sunrise I searched for Kasim and found him. I called him. He lifted his head a little. 'Water!' I cried. He shook his head. 'I want to die.' I shook the boots near his head so that the water splashed. Then he rose like a wild beast, and flung himself on the water-vessels and drained them one after another to the last drop. Then he fell back and would not move, tho I asked him to come with me to the pool and bathe. So I left him and went on. I took a bath, and then made for the south, down the river-bed.

"I walked on for three days, and did not see a living soul all the time, and lived on grass and leaves, and tadpoles when I could catch them. On the fourth day I fell in with some shepherds with great flocks. They had never seen a European before. They were very frightened at my appearance, especially at my black spectacles, and they fled to the forest. I called to them in their own language. Then they came out and asked me what I wanted. They were good to me and gave me some milk and bread. I stopped some days with them, and heard from two merchants who arrived that at two days' ride from there they had seen a man and a white camel lying in the river-bed. They had spoken to him, but he had cried only, 'Water! water!' They had given him drink and food. I recognized that this was Islam-Bai. I sent a shepherd to fetch him, and in a few days Islam arrived just with Kasim and the camel. He had saved all my money, some instruments, and my maps and notes. I felt quite rich."

Having recovered his strength, Dr. Hedin set out once more into the desert, and after a seven-days' march came upon the ruins of one of the old Buddhist towns, and a week later upon the ruins of another. Of these ruins he says:

"I consider this one of the most interesting discoveries ever made. It was certainly the most curious thing that occurred to me during my four years' journey. No traveler ever expected to find anything here, and it was given to me to discover the traces of Buddhist civilization in a Mohammedan land, towns where, to judge from the very high point of development of the mural paintings, the state of civilization must have been very far advanced. Buddhists the inhabitants certainly were, for some of the ornamentations are pure Buddha, and on one of the fragments in my possession is a painting of Buddha sitting on a lotus."

"Can you fix the epoch?"

"Not at all. The only thing that I can say with absolute certainty is that they existed before the Mohammedan era. There are no Buddhists now in those parts of Asia."

Among the Burmese Women.—Mrs. Ernest Hart finds that the Burmese women are not only "emancipated," so far as social and intellectual freedom are concerned, but that the lovers of equality may find in Burma a call for a man's rights crusade. In her book, just published, on "Picturesque Burma, Past and Present," she writes as follows:

"Women in Burma are probably freer and happier than they are anywhere else in the world. Tho Burma is bordered on one side by China, where women are held in contempt, and on the other by India, where they are kept in the strictest seclusion, Burmese women have achieved for themselves and have been permitted by their men to attain a freedom of life and action that has no parallel among Oriental peoples. The secret lies, perhaps, in the fact that the Burmese woman is active and industrious, while the Burmese man is indolent and often a recluse. Becoming, therefore, both by taste and by habit the money-earner, the bargainer, and the financier of the household, she has asserted and obtained for herself the right to hold what she wins and the respect due to one who can and does direct and control. Things are strangely reversed in Burma, for here we see man as the religious soul of the nation and woman its brain. Burmese women are born traders, and it is more often the wife than the husband who drives the bargain with the English buyer for the paddy harvest, or, at any rate, she is present on the occasion and helps her easy-going husband to stand firm. So highly is trading esteemed that a daughter of well-to-do parents, and even a young married woman, will set up a booth in the bazar, and, dressed in a bright silk tamein (skirt) and white jacket, with a flower jauntily stuck into her coiled black tresses, she will start every morning with a tray of sweetmeats, fruit, or toys on her head, and, with a gaiety and grace born of the sunshine and the bounteousness of the land, will push a brisk trade all through the short and sunny day. The earnings thus made are the woman's own, and can not be touched by her husband."

THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.

As a rule, the American millionaire is, with some other American institutions, either flattered or abused by foreign commentators. A notable exception to this rule is an article in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, in which the writer explains that the rush for wealth is with us merely one of the results of our democratic form of government, one of the shadows which, in the nature of things sublunary, always accompany light. He asserts that, to the observant visitor of the United States, the American millionaire soon ceases to be an object of envy, since his life is anything but sunshine, pure and unadulterated. We quote as follows:

"It has long since become the habit of Europeans to exclaim: 'That is thoroughly American!' if anything abnormal is mentioned, be it abnormally large or abnormally crazy. There is some reason for this, for in the roomy republic on the other side of the water people have an opportunity to count by hundreds what we count by tens. What we hear of America is generally an abnormally large repetition of things European, and thus also it is with the American hatred of the wealthy. In Europe, no doubt, the rich are admired, envied, and hated. In America, however, this envy and hatred are so strongly increased that the rich man does not find rest even in his grave. The reason is that the average man of small means has so little to interest him in America. The beginning and the end of his thought and conversation are always money. There are, of course, many highly developed and cultured men on the other side of the ocean, people who are interested in literature, science, and art; but most of the able, ambitious Americans seek to make as much money as possible, simply because that is the best way to prove to their fellow citizens that they have been successful. The ambitious American does not always make money in order to be able to spend money. There are numbers of millionaires who lead very simple lives. But if a man would be prominent above his fellow men in a democratic country, he must be rich, and that is exactly why the democracy furnishes such admirers and causes such envy and hatred of wealth.

"This makes the life of an American millionaire miserable enough. Every dissatisfied person rubs against him. He is in daily fear of robbery and murder. His house is formed into a fortress, and is watched day and night by armed men. He builds a yacht that may properly be styled a palace, and escapes to the ocean to get rid of his enemies. Sometimes he leaves his country and seeks peace—in Europe. When he dies, his relatives must guard his body like a jewel, else it is stolen to obtain a ransom. This has given rise to a strange industry—the manufacture of burglar-proof graves, for which syndicates have been formed; and that is the reason why millionaire Pullman's remains were enclosed in a block of steel and asphalt so heavy that even the Pullman Company could not build a car to transport it."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WITH an increase of $7,000,000 in the pension roll confronting him, Mr. McKinley may be pardoned for fighting shy of foreign complications.—*The News, Detroit.*

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THE GREAT HUXLEY.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Prices on the gain and strong speculative markets are the two encouraging features of the business situation, according to the trade reports. Railroads, banks and the cereal, woolen, cotton, and shoe interests are enjoying prosperity, and business in general, contrary to expectation, has not been discouraged by the opening of Congress.

Prices Climbing the Ladder.—The price situation is one of sustained and even aggressive strength. The index number of 98 leading staples showed a perceptible increase during November, and a further improvement is indicated this week. Wheat is higher, partly on improved statistical position, but largely in sympathy with the Chicago 'squeeze,' which has advanced prices 15 cents a bushel in that market within a week."—*Bradstreet's, December 11.*

The Jump in Wheat.—The sudden rise in December wheat at Chicago to $1.09 would do harm were it not based on avowed contracts to ship some millions of bushels to Europe. That fact, and the continued foreign demand in spite of such contracts, has helped a rise of 1½ cents in New York. Western receipts for this week were 5,798,771 bushels, against 3,691,374 last year, and Atlantic exports, including flour, 4,312,137, against 2,975,651 last year, and so great is the foreign shortage that the outgo of corn last year, far greater than ever before, is again exceeded. 3,313,086 for the week, against 3,055,780 a year ago, with the price nearly one cent higher for the week. The report that Western supplies are running low is discredited by receipts from farms."—*Dun's Review, December 11.*

Cotton in a Tight Place.—"Cotton is a 16th stronger in spite of estimates ranging from 10,100,000 to 11,000,000 bales by well-known authorities. A strike in English mills is no longer threatened, and the possibility of one at Fall River has little weight. The mills of that city announced a reduction of 11 per cent. in wages, and the strike threatened by the workers may relieve the market from over-production, but the difficulty is not a temporary one. It results from an increase of machinery North and South exceeding the demand for goods. The demand has been much restricted by the idea that the fall of over two cents in cotton must bring a corresponding decline in goods, of which quotations are but 2 per cent. lower than in July, when cotton was selling at eight cents."—*Dun's Review, December 11.*

Shoe Trade Breaks the Record.—"The shoe manufacture passes all records in shipments, which have been in five weeks 23 per cent. more than last year and 32.5 per cent. more than in 1892, and yet many of the shops have orders for some time ahead. A good many have been placed at a small advance in price, but many more withheld because dealers will not pay prices."—*Dun's Review, December 11.*

Railroads Enjoy Prosperity.—"The railroad interests of the country are enjoying prosperous times. For November they show the heaviest gain in amount and percentage reported in any month for years past. Large increases are a feature, and the tendency toward gains is almost unvarying. The total earnings of 104 roads for the month just closed amount to about $50,000,000, a gain of over $8,500,000, or 21 per cent., as compared with November a year ago. The next best gain to that reported in November was noted in September, 14 per cent., and the present gain is larger than any preceding gain or loss for five years past."—*Bradstreet's, December 11.*

The Banks.—"Bank clearings are again very heavy, the total at 77 cities for the past week aggregating $1,352,000,000, a gain of 2 per cent. over last week, of 25 per cent over the week a year ago, of 32.6 per cent over 1894, and of 21 per cent over 1893. Compared with the year 1892, when clearings approached the maximum of recent years, the decrease is only 6.7 per cent. When compared with 1891, the increase is 11.4 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, December 11.*

Failures.—There are 292 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, as opposed to 250 last week, 381 in the week a year ago, 313 in 1895, and 383 in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, December 11.*

"Failures in the first week of December were but $2,617,240, manufacturing $739,420, and trading $1,791,570. Failures for the week have been 312 in the United States, against 380 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 43 last year."—*Dun's Review, December 11.*

Iron and Steel.—"There is more demand for iron and steel products in preparation for railway work, bridges, and buildings next year and on contracts for export, including one for a government bridge in Holland, and others for bridges in Japan, with large shipments of various products to England and other countries. Foreign contracts for 40,000 tons of rails are pending, 15,000 for Mexico. A sale of lake copper said to be 10,000,000 pounds, at 11 cents, so strengthened the demand that $10.87 is bid. But tin and lead are very dull, and spelter a shade lower, while future contracts for tin plates have been made at $2.90 per 100 pounds."—*Dun's Review, December 11.*

Light Trade in Heavy Clothing.—"Mild weather throughout most of the country has interfered to some extent with the distribution of winter-weight clothing and other seasonable goods, and trade from first hands is quieter exen than last week. Jobbers and retailers, however, report a steadily increasing and in some sections very active business in holiday goods, groceries, and kindred products. Reports from the South continue, as a whole, very good, with specially favorable accounts from New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville, and the Central South. Collections are, as a rule, generally very satisfactory, in spite of the low price of cotton."—*Bradstreet's, December 11.*

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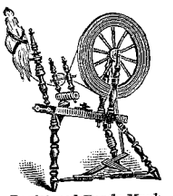

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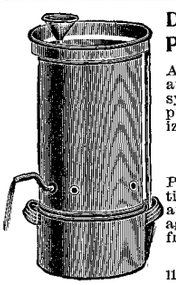

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It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Congo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

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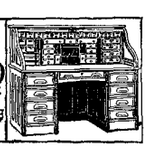

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Current Events.

Monday, December 6.

The Fifty-Fifth Congress, regular session, **opens**; President McKinley's **message** is read in both Houses, and **adjournment** is then taken in respect to the memory of Senator George and Representative Wright. . . . **Expert** witnesses employed by the **New York Central** Railroad testify before the Railroad Commissioners that the rails had been **tampered** with before the **Garrison** disaster occurred. . . . President **McKinley** leaves Washington for **Canton,** Ohio, to see his **mother.**

The **British** war-office decides to **suspend** until spring the campaign of Sir William **Lockhart** against the rebel tribesmen of **India**. . . . King Humbert requests the **Marquis di Rudini** to form a **new ministry**. . . . Two **German** cruisers arrive at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and deliver an **ultimatum,** giving it eight hours in which to pay the **Lueders** indemnity and apologize to Germany. . . . To a deputation from **Parliament Kaiser Wilhelm** speaks strongly of his determination to make **Germany** a **naval** power.

Tuesday, December 7.

Congress is in session in both branches; Mr. **Money,** of Mississippi, is **sworn in** as Senator; in the House there is a lively debate over **control of currency legislation** between the ways and means and banking and currency committees; the **civil-service** law is **attacked** by General **Grosvenor,** of Ohio, and **defended** by Messrs. Brosrus, of Pennsylvania, and Johnson, of Indiana. . . . The President reaches Canton, and is recognized by his dying mother. . . . Secretary **Gage's annual report** on the Treasury Department is made public. . . . The report of Major Handy, special commissioner to the **Paris Exposition,** is transmitted to Congress by the President, who recommends the granting of a **liberal appropriation**. . . . The bill to reform the **convict lease system** in Georgia is **defeated** in the House of Representatives by a majority of ten. . . . A company is organized in **Chicago** for the purpose of maintaining a **permanent exhibition** of the products and resources of Western and Northwestern States and Territories. . . . Seventeen of the thirty-two cities of Massachusetts hold their **municipal elections**; in a majority of cases the **Republicans** are successful in electing their mayor and securing control of the city government; Brockton, Haverhill, and Gloucester go over to the "**license**" column.

The Haitian Government **accepts in full** the terms of the German ultimatum in the **Lueders case**. . . . The **Chinese** Government declares that the German claim for reparation is merely **a pretext** for the **occupation of Kiau-Chau Bay**. . . . The French Senate approves the Government's declaration regarding the Dreyfus case, *i.e.*, that Dreyfus was fairly tried and proven guilty.

Wednesday, December 8.

Bills to prohibit **pelagic sealing** by citizens of the United States are **introduced** in **both Houses** of Congress. . . . Senator **Allen** speaks on the **Cuban** question, **criticizing** the President's policy. . . . The **pension** appropriation bill is **introduced** in the House. . . . Secretary **Gage** makes a report showing the work done by the Treasury Department in suppressing **filibustering** expeditions to Cuba. . . . A "squeeze" in December **wheat** forces the price **above $1** a bushel in Chicago. . . . The California supreme court **dismisses** the appeals of **Durrant,** the murderer, and he will be resentenced.

President Sam, of **Haiti,** issues a proclamation saying that the **submission** to German demands was due to the failure to receive certain **moral support** he had expected. . . . The **French** and **English** Governments have reached an **agreement** as to the **Upper Nile** territory in Africa.

Thursday, December 9.

Congress: Senate—**Mr. Hoar** presents a **petition** signed by **21,269** natives of **Hawaii** protesting **against** the **annexation** of those islands to the United States. . . . A **resolution** is adopted requesting the President to order a **postponement** of the sale of the **Kansas Pacific Railroad**. . . . Forty-five **private pension** bills are passed. . . . House—A hot **debate** is begun on the **pension** appropriation bill. . . . A new bill to reform the **convict** system of the State is **passed** by the Georgia House of Representatives. . . . A **thousand** operatives of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills in Atlanta, Ga., go out on **strike**. . . . December **wheat** sells in Chicago at **$1.09** a bushel, the **highest** price since 1891.

It is stated that, **China** having complied with her demands, **Germany will evacuate** Kiau-Chou at a date to be fixed hereafter, and will receive instead as a **coaling-station** the Sam-Sah Inlet, in the province of Fo-Kien, opposite the island of Formosa. . . . At a cabinet council Premier **Sagasta,** of Spain, declares that, in the event of the United States wishing to **intervene** in Cuba, it would find the Government prepared to **defend** the rights and **honor of Spain**. . . . It is said the **Dreyfus agitation** is the outcome of **an international plot** to divert France's attention from events abroad. . . . In the German **Reichstag** Herr Hammacher says that in the

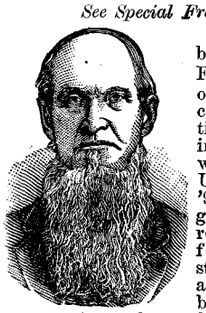
FREE! Until Jan. 15.

We direct special attention to the following remarkable statements.

For eighteen years I was not able to do any work, was confined to the house three years, often confined to the bed; took cold on the slightest exposure, eyes were weak and discharged great deal of mucous, was deaf in right ear, suffered intensely with pain in head, had fainting spells, often thought would lose my mind, and was a misery to myself and friends. Eighteen months ago used Aerial Medication, in two weeks hearing was fully restored, Catarrh gradually subsided, and in six months was entirely cured. It has been one year since I used the treatment, the disease has not returned, and I feel like a new person.—MRS. KATE ELLEGOOD, 2221 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

34 years ago I had ringings in my ears, had Catarrh 30 years, hearing failed, for many years could not hear loud conversation two feet away, had continual roaring in ears, hoarseness, throat sore and dry, intense pain over eyes, and "stopped-up" feeling in my head. General health so impaired was not able to work. Used Aerial Medication in '92. It stopped the roaring, pain and soreness, fully restored my hearing, for five years have been free from Catarrh.—WM. F. BOWERS, Howell, Ark.

See Special Free Offer Below.



Am 82 years old, hearing began to fail 20 years ago. For eleven years could only hear loud sounds, could not hear conversation, had continual roaring in head, and sense of smell was entirely destroyed. Used Aerial Medication in '94, it did its work with the greatest satisfaction—the roaring ceased, discharge from head and throat stopped, hearing improved and for four years have been able to hear ordinary conversation and preaching. Sense of smell entirely restored, and cured of Catarrh, and no indication of its return.—G. J. QUICK, Media, Ill.

When a child I met with an accident which caused a profuse offensive discharge from right ear, for 23 years had not heard a sound in that ear; was treated at two hospitals and by several physicians, was told I would never hear again as the drum was destroyed. Since using Aerial Medication can hear a watch tick distinctly in that ear, it is still improving, and the discharge has stopped entirely—MRS. DAWES, 37 Ivory Place, Brighton, England.

We have reliable assurance that the above statements are genuine and that Dr. Moore is a reputable physician.—*Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter.*

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For Three Months' Treatment

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This very liberal offer having proved remarkably successful last year, I have decided to renew it, and will, **until January 15, 1898,** send medicines for three months' treatment free. For question form and particulars, address,

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coming century **European** nations will be obliged to **cooperate** to preserve their existence in the struggle with **America**. . . . All is **quiet** in **Port-au-Prince,** and business has been resumed; the United States cruiser *Marblehead* and a French cruiser arrive in the harbor. . . . The **Cubans capture** the port of Caimanera and secure $30,000, which was lying on a wharf.

Friday, December 10.

Congress: The Senate is not in session; House —The **pension** appropriation bill is **passed** after a lively debate; Mr. Dingley predicts a **surplus** of $10,000,000 in the next fiscal year. . . . The United States court of appeals at Chicago **dismisses** the appeal of the city of Indianapolis from the order of Judge Showalter enjoining the enforcement of the **3-cent-fare** ordinance; the court holds in effect that, as the Indianapolis Street Car Company was created or formed under general laws in Indiana, an amendment providing for a 3-cent fare can be effected only by a general law applicable alike to all similar corporations throughout the State . . . The **Hon. Charles Fleischman,** an Ohio state senator and capitalist, and inventor of compressed **yeast, dies** in Cincinnati. . . . Red **placards** inscribed "No Ausgleich!" "Abolish the **language ordinances!**" and "German is the national language!" posted in Vienna are **torn down** by the police. . . . **General Rivera,** the pardoned insurgent leader, is **released** from Cabanas fortress at Havana. . . . The German budget is **submitted** in the Reichstag. . . . Ambassador and Mrs. **Hay** dine and sleep at **Windsor Castle,** by invitation of the Queen. . . . George Julian Harney, a former leader of the **Chartists,** dies in England. . . . A number of **Anarchists** are **expelled** from Berlin.

Saturday, December 11.

The **Japanese** minister at Washington says his Government is **not opposed** to Hawaiian annexation by this country. . . . The famous colt, **Hamburg,** owned by John Madden, of Kentucky, is sold for **$60,000** to W. L. Powers, of New York, acting, it is believed, for ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney. . . . **Chas. W. Miller,** of Chicago, **wins** the six-day bicycle race in this city, having covered **2093 miles** and four laps (there was some dispute as to the exact length of the track); **Rice** was second, and **Schinneer** third. . . . It is stated that **three syndicates** are preparing to bid for the contract for the construction of the proposed **rapid transit** railway in this city.

China practically **yields** to a permanent occupation of Kiau-Chau by **Germany**. . . . Captain-General **Blanco** attempts to remedy the **financial** disorder in Cuba by decreeing that the depreciated **billets** shall be quoted. . . . M. **Remplar,** who conducted the **Panama** scandal investigations, commits **suicide** in Paris. . . . Many of the **Prague rioters** are **sentenced** to imprisonment by the Standrecht, or military tribunal.

Sunday, December 12.

Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the President, **dies** at Canton, Ohio. . . . A fall of rocks on the track of the New York Central Railroad near Poughkeepsie causes a disastrous **freight wreck**. . . . **Mr. Bryan** is regarded as **a national guest** in Mexico; at various state capitals the governors have personally greeted him, and he has been accorded exceptional facilities for seeing everything. . . . Prof. William R. Brooks, of Smith Observatory, reports the observation of a great group of **sun spots** approaching the center of the sun's disk; the group is visible to the naked eye through smoked glass; measurements made by Professor Brooks show this vast solar disturbance to be **100,000 miles in length**. . . . A statement prepared at the **Post-office** Department shows that the gross postal **receipts** at fifty of the largest offices for November amounted to $3,327,868, an **increase of $382,533,** or 12 9-10 per cent. over the corresponding month of last year; these receipts are **greater** than for any November in the history of the service.

The entire **Haitian ministry resigns**; the city of Port-au-Prince has resumed its normal aspect. . . . **General Weyler** arrives in **Madrid** and is ostentatiously received by ex-Premier Azcarraga and other leaders of the opposition. . . . A London cable despatch says that many **valuable Rossland (B.C.) mines** and Alaskan properties have been secured for a British-American **corporation,** for £1,000,000. . . . It is reported that **Great Britain** has agreed **not to oppose** Germany's occupation of **Kiau-Chau** in return for Germany's promise not to interfere in the **Egyptian** question. . . . The **Marquis di Rudini** has so far **failed** to form a **cabinet** for Italy.

For Sick Headache

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It removes the cause by stimulating the action of the stomach, promoting digestion and quieting the nerves.

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When buying watches, diamonds, and precious stones, reliability of the house where one purchases such valuable articles is all important. For several generations the house of Benedict Brothers, 171 Broadway, N. Y., has enjoyed the highest reputation and is now one of the largest and most reliable.

Bronchial Consumption.

From Dr. Hunter's Lectures on the Progress of Medical Science in Lung Diseases.

The one most serious of all the forms of bronchitis is that in which the symptoms resemble those of consumption, and hence called consumptive bronchitis. You must not, however, understand from its name that it is really tuberculous in character, or produced by the bacilli which cause true consumption.

In all lung cases I require a portion of the expectorated matter coughed up by the patient to be brought to me, or sent in a small bottle by express, before giving a definite opinion of the disease. If, on examination, I find the tubercle bacilli present, the case is Consumption; and if no bacilli—Bronchitis. A large percentage of those who die of chronic lung diseases supposed to be consumption are really deaths by chronic bronchitis resembling consumption.

A remarkable instance in verification of this recently occurred in my own practice. A lady was brought to me in what appeared to be the last stage of consumption. Her physicians had told her husband that she could not live a week. She had a bad cough, puriform expectoration, night sweats, and was wasted almost to skin and bone. Judging by her symptoms and appearance, it was impossible not to fear that she had come too late. On sounding her chest, however, I was surprised to find no solidification by tubercles, and on examining her sputum a total absence of the bacilli. The history, too, of her sickness revealed that it had followed an attack of whooping cough and grippe. So, although her pulse was 120 a minute, and so feeble as to be hardly perceptible, and the wasting of her body so extreme that she could not stand without support, I did not hesitate to pronounce the disease bronchial and give it as my opinion that, if we could only sustain her strength long enough for remedies to act, she would yet be saved. She was immediately placed under medicated-air treatment, with tonics to impart appetite and digestives to help the enfeebled stomach to transform nourishment into chyle and blood. Within a week she showed signs of amendment. Her progress was necessarily slow, as the healing powers of the body were nearly exhausted before the first inhalation was given, but she gradually acquired more and more strength, and within six weeks was able to take short walks in the open air. She recovered perfectly in about six months, and is alive and well to-day.

This case shows the importance of a correct diagnosis and proper adaptation of the treatment in every particular to the conditions to be remedied. Had the true nature of her disease not been discovered just when it was, she would have lost her life through wrong treatment, and been recorded as another death by consumption.

In these bronchial cases we sometimes have a false membrane form on the inside of the tubes, just as false membranes are formed in the throat in diphtheria, and in the larynx and windpipe in croup. I have just had a case in which the patient, while recovering, coughed up a hollow cast of the right bronchus, with casts of smaller bronchial tubes attached. It came up out of the lungs looking like the branches of a tree.

"Black bronchitis" is a form of this disease in which the matter expectorated is a dark, sooty-looking substance. These cases are very common among coal miners and those who live in a sooty atmosphere, or work by night over coal lamps. The dust and gaseous emanations from bituminous coal are inhaled into the lungs, and set up this melanotic condition by the irritation they cause in the bronchial tubes.

Every form of bronchitis is curable by local antiseptic and healing remedies applied directly to the lungs by medicated-air inhalations, but none of them by stomach treatment. The stomach is not the part affected. The air tubes and cells of the lungs are the seat of every bronchial disease, and unless remedies capable of changing their bad secretions and healing the inflamed tubes are applied to them cure is impossible. To treat bronchial and other lung diseases through the stomach and hold out any hope of cure by that treatment is malpractice, and ought to be punished as a crime against the sick.

(To be continued.)

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
117 West 45th Street.

NOTE.—Readers of LITERARY DIGEST who are interested for themselves or friends will receive Dr. Hunter's book free by writing to him at above address.

Free to Our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

Christmas Holiday Tour to Washington.

An opportune, delightful, and instructive tour, in which all teachers of New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, and their friends, should participate, has been arranged by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Washington, to leave New York on Tuesday, December 28, under the personal escort of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon. Two days will be spent in Washington visiting the many points of interest, including the new Congressional Library, one of the most sublime edifices in the world. An opportunity will also be afforded for a trip to Mt. Vernon. A stop of two hours will also be made at Philadelphia on the going trip, affording an opportunity to visit the United States Mint, Independence Hall, Wanamaker's, and other points of interest.

Round-trip rate, including transportation, hotel accommodations, and all necessary expenses, $14.50 or $12.50, according to hotel selected in Washington.

For detailed itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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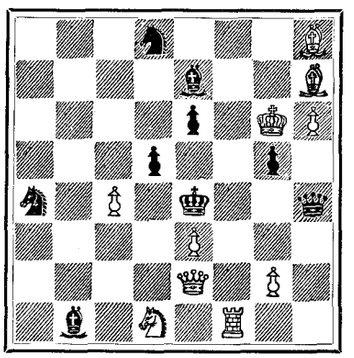
Problem 245.

BY GEORGE L. SLATER.

Second Prize *Leeds Mercury* Tournament.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on K 5; Q on K R 5; Bs on K 2, Q Kt 8; Kts on Q sq, Q R 5; Ps on K 3, K Kt 4, Q 4.



White—Ten Pieces.

K on K Kt 6; Q on K 2; Bs on K R 7 and 8; Kt on Q sq; R on K B sq; Ps on K 3, K Kt 2, K R 6, Q B 4.

White mates in two moves.

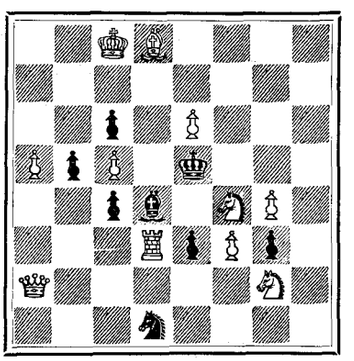
Problem 246.

BY GEORGE FREIDERICH.

First Prize International Tourney of the Bamberg Chess-Club.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on K 4; B on Q 5; Kt on Q 8; Ps on K 6, K Kt 6, Q B 3 and 5, Q Kt 4.



White—Eleven Pieces.

K on Q B 8; Q on Q R 2; B on Q 8; Kts on K B 4, K Kt 2; R on Q 3; Ps on K 6, K B 3, K Kt 4, Q B 5 Q R 5.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 240.

1. B—Q sq	K—Q 4	2. B—Kt 3	K—K 3	3. R—B 5, mate
		2.	Any other	3. Kt—B 7, mate
1.	K—B 4	2. Kt—K 7 ch	K—K 3 must	3. R—K 4, mate
1.	Kt—B 3	2. Kt—B 7 ch	K—B 4 must	3. Kt—K 7, mate
1.	Any other	2. B—Kt 4 ch	K—Q 4 must	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; "Spifflicator," New York City; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; Dr. Frick, Philadelphia; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; W. J. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; J. Eppers, Canal Dover, Ohio; the Rev. H. Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; J. M. Greer, Memphis, Tenn.; H. W. Barry, Boston; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.

Comments: "Perfectly beautiful"—M. W. H. "Fine variations"—S. "A splendid work"—F. S. F. "A Knight-ly beauty"—I. W. B. "The Pawn ready to Queen, that's the rub"—F. H. J. "Extremely deft"—W. G. D. "A real gem"—Dr. F. "A beauty" —J. G. O'C. "The key well concealed"—J. S. S.

No. 241.

The key-move is Kt—B 8.

Correct solution received from all those who got 240, and C. F. A., Omro, Wis.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; C. E. Holbrook, Watertown, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Ont.; the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.

Comments: A fine composition"—M. W. H. "A very pretty problem"—S. "Constructed with rare skill"—I. W. B. "Shows constructive talent"—F. H. J.

J. S. Smith was successful with 237 and 238. I. W. Bieber, F. H. Johnston, J. Eppers, and F. C. Jordan, Marietta, Ohio, found the way of doing 239.

The Correspondence Tourney.

TWENTY-SECOND GAME.

King's Gambit.

E. A. MORE, JR., Denver.	DR. G. A. HUMPERT, St. Louis.	E. A. MORE, JR.	DR. G. A. HUMPERT.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Q x B (ch)	K—K sq
2 P—K B 4	P x P	14 Castles (Q R)	Kt—B 3
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	15 P—K 5 (d)	P x P
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	16 P x P	B—K 3
5 Kt—K 5	P—K R 4	17 Kt—K 4	Q—B 2
6 B—B 4	Kt—K R 3	18 Q—Kt 5	Q—B 4 (e)
7 P—Q 4	P—Q 3 (a)	19 Q—Kt 7	R—K B sq
8 Kt x BP (b)	K t x Kt	20 Kt—B 6 ch	R x Kt (f)
9 B x Kt ch	K x B	21 P x R	Q—B 5 ch
10 B x P	Q—K 2	22 K—Kt sq	R—Q sq
11 Kt—B 3	B—R 3 (c)	23 Q—R 8 ch	K—B 2
12 Q—Q 2	B x B	24 R x R	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) The moves up to this point are the same as those in the 16th game.

(b) Here we have a very lively game, with the chances in White's favor.

(c) Necessary, for B—Kt 5 was threatening, altho it does little good.

(d) K R—K sq is, probably, more powerful, or Kt—Q 5. The text-move permits Black to get his Bishop into play.

(e) But White has no intention of swapping Queens.

(f) Forced.

TWENTY-THIRD GAME.

King's Gambit Declined.

CAPT. O. C. BOND, Charleston, S. C.	THE REV. F. C. KNIEF, Chicago.	CAPT. O. C. BOND,	THE REV. F. C. KNIEF.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	8 P-K Kt 4	B—K 2
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4 (a)	9 B—Kt 2	B—R 5 ch (e)
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	10 K—Q sq	Castles
4 P-Q 3 (b)	Kt—K B 3	11 P x P	Q x P
5 P x P	Kt x P (c)	12 B x Kt	Q x P
6 Q—K 2	Q x P	13 Q Kt-B 3	R—Q sq ch
7 Kt-Q2(d)	P—K B 4	14 B—Q 3	Q—B 3
		15 Q—K 4	Resigns. (f)

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This makes what is called the Falkbeer Counter Gambit. It is, however, probable that B —B 4 is the stronger way to decline.

(b) Mr. Mason considers this safer than the more usual continuation B—Kt 5 ch, etc., which allows Black to obtain a strong attack.

(c) Black gets into trouble from which he never gets out.

(d) At first glance Kt—B 3 looked like a winning move, but B—Q Kt 5 would take all the snap out of it. The text-move puts the Kt where it will do the most good.

(e) If a player has moves to throw away and more time than he knows what to do with, he may make such a move as this.

(f) No comments necessary.

TWENTY-FOURTH GAME.

GEORGE PATTERSON, Winnipeg, Ont.	L. BUTZELL, Detroit.	GEORGE PATTERSON.	L. BUTZELL.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	5 P—Q 3	P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	6 P x P	Kt x P
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	7 Q—Kt 3	Kt—R 4
4 P—B 3	Kt—B 3	8 Q—Kt 5 ch	Kt—B 3
		9 Q x B	Resigns.

In the following three games Mr. J. M. Levy loses by default. He has not sent any move for weeks, and has not answered letter from Chess Editor. He has a lost position in every one of these games, but he should have resigned, or have given some explanation of his refusal to continue the games.

TWENTY-FIFTH GAME.

Scotch Opening.

COURTENAY LEMON, New York City.	J. M. LEVY, Baltimore.	COURTENAY LEMON.	J. M. LEVY.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	9 B-K Kt 5	B—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	10 B x Kt	B x B
3 P—Q 4	P x P	11 Q-K 3 ch	B—K 2
4 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	12 Castles	Castles
5 Q x Kt	P—Q 3	13 K R—K sq	B—B 3
6 B—Q B 4	B—B 4?	14 Q—B 3	P—Q 4
7 P x B	Kt—B 3	15 Q R-Q sq	Black stopped playing and loses the game.
8 Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3		

Mr. Lemon writes: "Black's sixth move was an unexplainable oversight which renders the game entirely devoid of interest."

TWENTY-SIXTH GAME.

King's Gambit Declined.

J. M. LEVY, Baltimore.	J. W. RAYMOND, Hartford.	J. M. LEVY.	J. W. RAYMOND.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Castles (Q R)	Kt x P
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	17 B—K sq	Kt x Kt
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	18 R x R ch	Q x R
4 P-Q B 4	B—Q B 4	19 Q x Kt	Q—K 2
5 Kt—K 2	Kt—K B 3	20 B—Q 2	Kt—Q 2
6 P—Q 4	P x P *e. p.*	21 Kt—Kt 3	R—Q B sq
7 Q x P	Q—K 2	22 Kt—B 5	Q—B 3
8 P—K R 3	Castles	23 Q x Q	Kt x Q
9 Q Kt-Q B 3	P—B 3	24 K—Q sq	P—Kt 3
10 P—Q R 3	P—Q R 4	25 Kt—K 3	Kt—K 5
11 B—Q 2	P—Q Kt 4	26 K—K sq	Kt x B
12 P x Kt P	P x Kt P	White stopped playing and loses the game.	
13 Kt x P	R—Q sq		
14 Q Kt-B 3	B—R 3		
15 Q—B 3	B—Kt 2		

TWENTY-SEVENTH GAME.

King's Gambit Declined.

J. M. LEVY, Baltimore.	M. P. QUINTANA, Albany.	J. M. LEVY.	M. P. QUINTANA.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	10 Kt x Kt ch	Q x Kt
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	11 Q—K 5	Q—Kt 3
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	12 Q—B 3	B—K Kt 5
4 P—Q B 4	B—Q B 4	13 B—Q 3	Q R—K sq ch
5 Q—R 5	Kt—Q 2	14 K—B sq	B—B 7
6 Kt-K R 3	P—K Kt 3	15 P—Q B 5	B x P
7 Q—K 2	Q Kt-K B 3	White stopped playing and loses the game.	
8 Kt—B 2	Kt—R 3		
9 Kt x P	Castles		

ERRATA.

In the Nineteenth Correspondence Game Black's 31 is R—B 5 ch, and 48 P—R 4. In note (g) B x Kt.

In the Twentieth Game White's 16th is R—K sq; Black's 18th is B x R; White's 19th R x B; Black P—B 3, and White resigned.

"American Chess-Magazine."

The November number of the *Magazine* has been received. The history of Early Chess, with illustrations from old Chess-books, is exceedingly interesting. In this number we have the portrait of Paul Dana, the Editor of *The Sun*, New York. Mr. Dana is spoken of as one of the noted Americans who play Chess, and we are assured that he "appreciates, probably more than any other newspaper man, the beauties of a finely played game." Walter Pulitzer, the versatile genius, slips easily from Chess-harmonies to pleasant combinations of musical tones, and then into the rhythm of poetry. We always knew that he was posted in the doings of Caïssa, but in his poem, "Love and Chess," we have reason to believe that he is not altogether ignorant of the doings of Cupid. This number of the *Magazine* has a number of games by the masters, annotated by recognized analysts, and it is altogether a valuable number.

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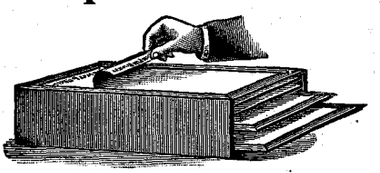

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